1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language).	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						BENGALI
1308	Hindu-athabá Présidénsi kálégér-Itibritta.	Bengali..	Rájnáráyan Basu.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and publisded at the Válmíki Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Kálíkinkár Chakravarti.
1309	Bráhma dharmma ki ? or, What is the Bráhmo Religion.	ditto ...	Pránkrishna Datta.	Religion, B.	Printed and published at the Indian Mirror Press, No. 15, College Square, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Manimohan Rakshit.
1310	Ishwarér astitwa ; or, the Existence of God.	ditto ...	Not given ...	Religion, C.	Printed and published at "the Mission Press," Midnapore.	Printed and published by R. M. Hogbin.
1311	Rhin parishodh ; or, the Atonement.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
1312	Páká ám ; or, a Ripe Mango.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
1313	Mahádayá ; or, Great Mercy.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
1314	Tomár bayas katá ? or, What is your age.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
1315	Jubaráj-ágaman ; or, the Visit of the Prince.	ditto ...	Brajalál Sáhá ..	Poetry ...	Printed and published at "the Madhyastha Press," No. 30, Cornwallis Street. Calcutta.	Printed by Abhayacharan Ghosh and published by the author.
1316	The Prince in India ...	ditto ...	Rájkrishna Ráya.	Poetry ...	Printed as above and published at Páthuriághátá Street, Calcutta.	ditto ...
1317	Padya-manjarí ; or, Blossoms of Poetry, Part I.	ditto ...	Prasannachandra Chakravartí.	Poetry, E. ..	Printed and published at the Sulabh Press, Dacca.	Printed and published by Ishánchandra Shíl.
1318	Bhramara gítá ; or, the Songs of the Bee.	ditto ...	Krishna Dás Basák and Basantakumár Basák.	Poetry ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
1319	Bhramara-gítá-gíti-nátak; or the Songs of the Drama ; an Opera.	ditto ...	Compiled and arranged by Bánshináth Basák.	Drama ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
1320	Kavitá Kaumudí ; or, the Moonlight of Poetry, Part I.	ditto ...	The late Harishchandra Mitra.	Poetry, E. ..	Printed and published at "the Bánglá Press," Dacca.	Printed and published by Lachhman Basák.
1321	Pratham pátha ; or, First Lessons, Part I.	ditto ...	Káminíkumár Mukerji.	Miscellaneous, E.	ditto ...	ditto ...
1322	Sangíta mála ; or, Garland of Songs.	ditto ...	Rákháldás Mukerji.	Poetry ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
1323	Pratham pátha ; or, First Lessons.	ditto ...	Baikunthanáth Sén.	Miscellaneous, E.	Printed and published at the Girish Press, Dacca.	Printed and published by Maulábaksh.
1324	Níti-manjarí ; or, Moral Blossoms.	ditto ...	Mahimachandra Chakravartí.	Poetry, E. ..	ditto ...	ditto ...
1325	Bisham Samasya ; or, A Difficult Problem.	ditto ...	Hakchánd Ghatakchurámani.	Miscellaneous.	Printed at the New Bengal Press, Calcutta, and published at No. 30, Grey Street.	Printed by S. P. Chatterji and published by T. N. Dé & Co.
1326	Upanyás-muktábalí ; or, a Collection of Pearls of Stories.	ditto ...	Compiled by Shashibhúshan Banerji.	Miscellaneous, E.	Printed and published at the General Printing Press, No. 115, Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Bénímádhava Bhattáchárjya.

Quarter ending 31*st March* 1876.—(Continued.)

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Date of issue from the press, or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or litho-graphed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright, or any portion of it.	Remarks.
PAMPHLETS.—(Continued.)								
1876.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.		
Feb. 12th..	41	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	Printed..	0 4 0	Rájnáráyan Basu, of Calcutta.	
,, 24th...	14	32mo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 3 0	Pránkrishna Datta, of No. 13, Mirzapur Street.	Inculcating the principles of the Bráhmo faith; in the form of a dialogue.
,, 1st ...	16	Dy.16mo	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 1½	.....	A religious tract.
ditto ...	16	Dy.16mo	First ...	1,000	ditto ..	0 0 1½	.....	ditto
ditto ...	16	Dy.16mo	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 1½	.....	Ditto on the evil consequences of theft.
ditto ...	16	Dy.16mo	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 1½	.....	A religious tract.
Feb. 26th..	16	Dy.16mo	Second ..	1,000	ditto ...	0 0 1½	.....	ditto.
Jan. 3rd...	20	12mo. ...	First ...	200	ditto ...	0 4 0	.....	Written on the occasion of the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales to India.
,, 7th ...	52	8vo. ..	First ...	500	ditto ...	Nil	.....	A welcome address to His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, set to music, and published by the special favor of Rájá Saurindramohan Tagore.
,, 3rd ...	12	12mo. ...	Eleventh	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	.....	Short poems on morning, suppression of anger, rain, &c.
Feb. 11th..	58	12mo. ...	First ...	750	ditto ...	0 4 0	.....	Songs compiled from the Shrímad Bhágabat and Brindában Lílá, and adapted to various tunes.
,, 18th..	48	12mo. ...	First ..	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	.....	ditto.
,, 11th..	32	12mo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 3 0	.....	Containing short moral poems.
,, 8th...	25	12mo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 6	.....	Containing the alphabet, easy sentences, accounts, and short tables of money, weight and measures.
Jan. 21st..	85	12mo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	Not given.	.....	Songs adapted to various tunes.
Feb. 5th..	44	12mo. ...	Fourth...	5,000	ditto ...	0 1 6	.....	Containing the alphabet, easy sentences, poetry, enumeration and table of money, weights and measures.
,, 15th..	37	12mo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 6	.....	Short poems on various subjects.
,, 11th..	12	Rl. 8vo..	First ...	2,000	ditto ...	Nil	Hakchánd Ghatak Churámani of Sobhá-Bázár, Calcutta.	Satire on a meeting, held at the house of Rája Kamal Krishna, with a view to re-admit into religion and caste those Bengalis, who had crossed the seas to go to England; on which occasion the proposal was bitterly opposed by the learned pandits present.
,, 16th..	48	12mo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	Shashibhúshan Banerji, of Rarrah.	Short amusing stories.

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						BENGALI
1327	Shishu-bodhak; or the Child's Instructor.	Bengali..	The late Shubhánkar Dás Pandit.	Miscellaneous, E.	Printed at the Kavitáratnákar Press, No. 17, Brindában Basák's Street, Calcutta; and published at No. 115, Chitpore Road.	Printed by Ambikácharan Chatterji, and published by Bishwambhar Láhá.
1328	Sitánéshwan Nátak; or, the Search for Sitá. A Drama.	ditto ...	Nagéndra Krishna Ghosh.	Drama ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
1329	Prakriti-páth; or, Elementary Lessons in Science. Part I.	ditto ...	Rájkrishna Ráya Chaudhúri.	Science, N. E.	Printed and published at J. G. Chatterji and Co.'s Press, No. 115, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Bihárilál Banerji, and published by the Manager of the Sanskrit Press Depository.
1330	The Pleader's Guide. Part 4.	ditto ...	Nabagopál Basu.	Law, H. ...	Printed at the Stanhope Press, No. 249, Bow Bazár, Calcutta; and published at Burdwan.	Printed by I. C. Bose and Co., and published by Tárakchandra Churmani.
1331	Shishu-shikshá; or, the Child's Instructor. Part III.	ditto ...	The late Madanmohan Tarkálankár.	Miscellaneous, E.	Printed and published at the Sanskrit Press, No. 62, Amherst Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Pitámbar Banerji, and published by the Manager of the Sanskrit Press Depository.
1332	Barna-parichaya; or, Acquaintance with Letters. Compound Letters. Part II.	ditto ...	Ishwarchandra Vídyáságara.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
1333	Rasáyana Sútra; or, a Primer of Chemistry. (Illustrated.)	ditto ...	Translated from the English under the direction of Thacker, Spink & Co.	Science, N. E.	Printed and published at Thacker, Spink and Co.'s Press, No. 1-1, Fancy Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published at Thacker, Sprink and Co's. Press and Depository.
1334	Chhánká Bidyásundar Tappá. Part 4.	ditto ...	Agbarchandra Dás.	Poetry ...	Printed and published at the Chaitanya Chandrodaya Press, No. 319, Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Rámchandra Mitra, and published by Jadunáth Datta.
1335	Saralpáth; or, Easy Lessons. Part I.	ditto ...	Gopálchandra Gupta.	Miscellaneous, E.	Printed and published at the Budhodaya Press, Hooghly.	Printed and published by Kásbináth Bhattachárjya.
1336	Sahaj Bhúmi Parimán; or, Easy Mensuration.	ditto ...	Rámeshwar Sén.	Science, N. E.	ditto ...	ditto ...
						BENGALI MUSAL
19	Gájirputhi; or, the Book relating to the Fakír Gázi.	Bengali. Musalmáni.	Abdur Rahím...	Fiction ...	Printed and published at the Rahmání Press, Goláchipá, Mymensingh.	Printed and published by Abdur Rahím.
20	Jang-námár-puthi; or, an Account of a Battle.	ditto ...	Munshi Yákub.	ditto ...	Printed at the Kavitáratnákar Press, No. 17, Brindában Basák's Street, Calcutta, and published at No. 115, Chitpore Road.	Printed by Ambikácharan Chatterji, and published by Bishwambhar Láhá.
21	Matlub-ul-mominin; or, the Desire of the Faithful.	ditto ...	Maulvi Abdur Rahmán.	Religion, M.	Printed at the Murtazabi Press, Hájipárá, Sealdah, and published at Baliághátá.	Printed by Munshi Ghulám Maulá, and published by the author.
						BENGALI MUSAL
41	Sonábbáner-puthi; or, the Book relating to Sonábhán.	ditto ...	By a Fakír ...	Fiction ...	Printed and published at the Sudhárnava Press, No. 117, Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Jaharilál Shil, and published by Trailokyanáth Datta.
42	Shujju-ujjal-bibir-puthi; or, the Book relating to Shujju-ujjal.	ditto ...	Bakhtár Khán.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Kavitáratnákar Press, No. 17, Brindában Basák's Street, Calcutta, and published at No. 115, Chitpore Road	Printed by Ambikácharan Chatterji, and published by Bishwambhar Láhá.

Quarter ending 31st March 1876.—(Continued.)

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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PAMPHLETS.—(Contd.)								
1876.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.		
Feb. 9th ...	49	8vo. ...	Several..	3,000	Printed..	0 0 6	Bishwambhar Láhá, of No. 15, Kálíprasád Datta's Street, Calcutta.	Containing the Alphabet, Tables, lessons in Prose and Poetry, samples of Letter-Writing, &c.
„ 21st ...	60	8vo. ...	Second...	1,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	ditto ...	
„ 22nd...	58	12mo. ...	Fourth...	1,000	ditto ...	0 3 0	Rájkrishna Ráya Chaudhúrí, of Maheshpur.	
„ 25th...	75	8vo. ...	Second...	3,002	ditto ...	Nil.	Nabagopál Basu, of Mymaree.	Containing the Dáyabhág and the Mitákshará.
„ 28th...	44	12mo. ...	Forty-sixth.	10,000	ditto ...	0 1 6	Iswarchandra Vidyáságara, of No. 63, Amherst Street.	Containing miscellaneous reading lessons.
Mar. 21st..	36	12mo. ...	Sixtieth	10,000	ditto ...	0 1 0	ditto ...	Containing simple reading lessons in compound letters.
„ 3rd ...	80	Rl. 8vo...	First ...	1,025	ditto ...	0 8 0	Thacker, Spink & Co., of Calcutta.	A translation of Roscoe's work.
Feb. 17th..	36	12mo. ...	First ...	2,000	ditto ...	0 3 0	Aghorchandra Ghosh, of No. 162, Chitpore Road, Lálbagan.	Various songs adapted to different tunes.
„ 27th...	36	12mo. ...	Fifth ...	5,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	Gopálchandra Gupta, of Hooghly.	Containing short reading lessons.
„ 28th...	58	12mo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 5 0	Rámeshwar Sén, of Bánkoorá.	
MANI BOOKS.								
Jan. 22nd..	162	8vo. ...	First ...	200	ditto ...	0 10 0	Abdur Rahím, of Goláchipa.	The story of one Gázi, a son of the Rájá of Birát, who became an ascetic and afterwards married Lábanyabatí, whom he saw in a dream.
Feb. 24th..	168	8vo. ...	Second..	2,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	Bishwambhar Láhá, of No. 15, Kálíprasád Datta's Street.	A description of a battle between the infamous Sazíd on the one part and Hosein and Muhammad Hanifah.
„ 29th...	140	Dy. 8vo.	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 8 0	Maulvi Abdur Rahmán, Saidpur, Basirhát, 24-Pergunnahs.	Containing religious and moral advice.
MANI PAMPHLETS.								
Jan. 3rd ...	24	8vo. ...	Second..	2,500	ditto ...	0 0 6	.....	This book has been often previously noticed.
Feb. 28th..	24	8vo. ...	First ...	2,000	ditto ...	0 0 4	Bishwambhar Láhá, of No. 15, Kálíprasád Datta's Street.	Relating to how Hanifah became enamoured of the heroine of the tale, then residing at Bárakot. He subsequently married her and took her to Medina; all good Muhammadans assert this to be a gross falsehood.

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						ENGLISH
225	The Student's Law Book	English..	Uméshchandra Chatterji, B.L.	Law ...	Printed and published at the Gupta Press, No. 24, Mír-jáfir's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Matilál Dás, and published by the author.
226	W. Newman and Co.'s Handbook to Calcutta.	ditto ..	W. Newman & Co.	Miscellaneous.	Printed at T. Black & Co.'s Press, Bentick Street, Calcutta, and published at W. Newman & Co.'s Depository.	Printed by T. Black & Co., and published by W. Newman & Co.
227	Indian Gardening ...	ditto ...	Lieut. F. Pogson.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Calcutta Central Press, No. 5, Council House Street, Calcutta.	Printed by the Calcutta Press Company, Limited, and published by Wyman & Co.
228	Medico-legal Experience in the Bengal Presidency during the years 1868 and 1869.	ditto ...	Kenneth Macleod, A.M and M.D., Surgeon, Bengal Army.	Medical ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
229	The Aryan Witness ...	ditto ..	Rev. R. M. Banerjea.	Miscellaneous.	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. C. B. Lewis, and published by the author.
230	English Verses set to Hindu Music in Honor of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.	pitto ...	Saurindramohan Tagore.	Music ...	Printed and published at the Presidency Press, No. 75, Bentick Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by J. N. Ghosh & Co.
231	A Course of English Reading, consisting of selections from modern English authors (illustrated and annotated).	ditto ..	Rev. R. S. Macdonald, M.A.	Miscellaneous, E.	Printed by the Calcutta Press, No. 6, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta, and published at the Calcutta Tract and School Book Society's Depository.	Printed by Banerji & Co., and published by the Calcutta Tract and School Book Society.
232	Subjects of Examination in the English Language appointed by the Senate of the Calcutta University for the First Examination in Arts of December 1877.	ditto ...	The Calcutta University.	ditto ...	Printed and published at Thacker, Spink & Co.'s Press, No. 1-1, Fancy Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Thacker, Spink & Co.
233	The Rent Law of Bengal with High Court Rulings and Elucidatory notes.	ditto ...	Jogindrachandra Maulik, B.A. and B.L.	Law	ditto ...	ditto ...
234	A Companion Reader to Hints on the study of English.	ditto ...	F. J. Rowe and W. F. Webb.	Miscellaneous, E.	ditto ...	ditto ...
235	Subjects of Examination in the English Language appointed by the Senate of the Calcutta University for the B. A. Examination of 1878.	ditto ...	The Calcutta University.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
236	The A. B. C. Directory for Calcutta, No. I, December.	ditto ..	Wyman & Co...	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at the Calcutta Central Press, No. 5, Council House Street, Calcutta.	Printed by the Calcutta Central Press Company, Limited, and published by Wyman & Co.
237	The Kashmír Handbook, a Guide for Visitors.	ditto ..	John Ince, M.D. M.R.C.S.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
238	Arithmetic for Beginners	ditto ...	Dínanáth Sén...	Arithmetic, E.	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, and published at the Calcutta School Book Society's Depository.	Printed by Rev. C. B. Lewis, and published by the C. S. B. Society.

Quarter ending 31*st March* 1876.—(Continued.)

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BOOKS.								
1875.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.		
Dec. 10th.	993	8vo. ...	First ...	500	Printed..	12 0 0	Umeshchandra Chatterji, B.L., Hooghly.	
,, 16th.	232	12mo. ..	First ...	Not-given.	ditto ...	4 0 0	W. Newman & Co., Calcutta.	With a plan of Calcutta, its principal buildings and streets.
,, 20th.	338	8vo. ...	Second ..	115	ditto ...	8 0 0	Lieutenant F. Pogson.	A manual of flowers, fruits, and vegetables, soils and manures and gardening operations of every kind in Bengal, the Upper Provinces, and the hill stations of India
,, 24th.	155	12mo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	4 0 0	K. Macleod, M. D. ...	A report of the medico-legal returns received from the Civil Surgeons of Bengal during the years 1868 and 1869.
,, 20th.	253	8vo. ...	First ..	500	ditto ...	3 4 0	.....	The testimony of Aryan scripture in corroboration of biblical history and the rudiments of Christain doctrine, including dissertations on the original home and early adventures of Indo-Aryans.
,, 28th.	165	Dy. 8vo.	First ...	250	ditto ...	Nil	Saurindramohan Tagore, of Páthuriá-ghátá.	
1876.								
Jany. 3rd..	166	Rl. 8vo..	First ..	1,000	ditto ..	0 12 0	Rev. K. S. Macdonald, No. 67, Nimtalá Street.	For the use of candidates for the Entrance Examinations of the Indian Universities.
,, 10th..	287	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	3 0 0	Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.	
,, 11th..	212	8vo. ..	First ...	500	ditto ...	7 8 0	Jogindrachandra Maulik.	
,, 18th..	188	8vo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	1 4 0	F. J. Rowe and W. F. Webb.	
,, 22nd..	164	8vo. ...	First ..	250	ditto ..	3 0 0	Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.	
,, 11th..	197	8vo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	2 0 0	Wyman and Co., Calcutta.	Containing also an Alphabetical List of the Civil Service and much general information useful to mofussil residents ; to be published three times a year.
Feb. 4th...	308	12mo. ...	Third ...	500	ditto ...	8 0 0	John Ince, M. D.	With a plan of the Vale of Cashmere.
,, 18th..	109	12mo. ...	First ...	6,000	ditto ...	Not given..	.....	

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						ENGLISH
239	The Bengal Directory for 1876.	English.	Thacker, Spink and Co.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at Thacker, Spink & Co.'s Press, No. 1-1, Fancy Lane, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Thacker, Spink & Co.
240	The Tagore Law Lectures for 1875.	ditto ...	Arthur Phillips	Law ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
241	Short Memoirs of the Bishops of Calcutta.	ditto ...	Rev. W. Crawford Bromehead.	Miscellaneous.	Printed at T. Black & Co.'s Press, Calcutta, and published at W. Newman & Co.'s	Printed by T. Black & Co., and published by W. Newman & Co., Calcutta.
242	Annals and Antiquities of Rájasthán; or, the central and Western Provinces. Vol I, No. 13.	ditto ...	Lt. Col. James Tod.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the New Sanskrit Press, No. 14, Goábágán Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Gopálchandra Dé, and published by Harimohan Mukerji.
243	The Plays and Poems of William Shakespear. Macbeth. No. 13.	ditto ...	Edited by Bénimádhava Ghosh.	Drama, E..	Printed and published at the Victoria Press, Calcutta.	Printed by Jánakináth Roy, and published by the Editor.
244	Ditto ditto. Othello. Part I.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	Printed and published by M. C. Chatterji.
						ENGLISH
323	Why should you listen to Protestant Preachers?	ditto ...	Not given ...	Religion, C.	Printed and published at P. S. DeRozario and Co's Press, No. 8, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	Printed and published by P. S. DeRozario and Co.'s
324	Letters from a Bábu to the Secretary of a Bible Society.	ditto ...	Edited by A. B. P.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
325	Sacred Songs. Part I ...	ditto ...	Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society.	ditto ...	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, and published by the Calcutta Christian Tract and Book Society.	Printed by Rev. C. B. Lewis, and published by the Christian Tract and Book Society.
326	Ditto. Part II ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...
327	The Black Pamphlet,—the Famine of 1874.	ditto ...	By Ubique ...	Miscellaneous.	Printed at T. Black and Co.'s Press, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, and published at W. Newman and Co.'s Depository.	Printed by T. Black and Co., and published by Wyman and Co.
328	The Welcome ...	ditto ...	W. Sturgeon ...	Poetry ...	Printed and published at the New Sanskrit Press, Calcutta.	Printed by Mathuránáth Chatterji, and published by the author.
329	An Easy Geography of India.	ditto ...	Compiled by Pyárilál Sén.	Geography, E.	ditto ...	Printed as above, and published by Harimohan Mukerji.
330	The Boy's First Book of Poetry.	ditto ...	ditto ...	Poetry, E..	ditto ...	Printed as above, and published by the Manager, Sanskirt Press Depository.
331	My Leisure Hours ...	ditto ...	Shambhuchandra Dé, B.A. and B.L.	Poetry ...	Printed and published at G. P. Roy and Co.'s Press, No. 21, Bow Bazár Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by G. P. Roy and Co.
332	The Young Student's Manual of the History of Bengal.	ditto ...	Mathuránáth Barma.	History, E.	Printed as above, and published at Andul.	Printed by Páburám Sarkár, and published by the author.
333	Outlines of Modern Geography for the use of Schools.	ditto ...	Kédárnáth Mukerji.	Geography, E.	Printed and published at the Olympian Press, No. 13, Dingábhánga Lane, Wellington Square, East, Calcutta.	Printed by Dé, Basu and Co., and published by the author.

Quarter ending 31st March 1876.—(Continued.)

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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39	Verses, Hymns &c., Part I	ditto ...	Pyárímohan Mukerji.	Poetry ...	Printed at the Calcutta Press, No. 6, Lower Chitpore Road, Calcutta, and published at Béniátolá.	Printed by Banerji & Co., and published by Mahéndranáth Ghoshál.
40	The Child's Grammar ...	ditto ...	By the author of Helps to English Composition.	Grammar, E.	Printed at the Roy Press, and published at the Canning Library.	Printed by Báburám Sarkar, and published by Yogéshwar Banerji.
41	Bengali Reader ...	ditto ...	Not given ...	Miscellaneous, E.	Printed at the Gupta Press, No. 24, Mirjáfir's Lane, Calcutta, and published at W. Newman & Co.'s Depository.	Printed by Matilál Dás, and published by W. Newman & Co.
42	Help to Students. Part I.	ditto ...	Anandamohan Datta.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Satyaprakásh Press, Barrisál.	Printed by Dwarikánáth Basu.
43	A Vocabulary to the English Reader No. I.	ditto ...	By a Teacher...	ditto ...	Printed at the Sulabh Press, Dacca.	Printed by Ishánchandra Shíl.
44	Key to Báboo P. C. Sirkár's Third Book of Reading.	ditto ...	Kédarnáth Sarkár.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the B. P. M.'s Press, No. 22, Jhámápukur Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Kirtibás Dás, and published by Baradáprasád Majumdár.

Quarter ending 31st March 1876.—(Continued.)

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Date of issue from the press, or place of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright, or any portion of it.	Remarks.
GUALS.								
PERSIAN BOOK.								
1876.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.		
Jan. 16th ...	200	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	Printed..	1 4 0	Abdul Vadud, of Chittagong.	Containing Fatáwas or judgments passed by the author according to the Muhammadan Law.
BENGALI PAMPHLET.								
1876.	Pages.							
Jan. 12th..	23	12mo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	Purnánanda Sén, Náogong, Assam.	Containing the alphabet and easy reading lessons.
ENGLISH BOOKS.								
1876.	Pages.							
Jan. 10th ..	202	12mo. ...	First ...	1,000	Printed..	0 12 0	Sáradáprasád Sarkár, of Connagar.	Designed as an introduction to correctness and perspecuity in writing English, with various exercises, for the use of the youths of Bengal, and especially for the minor scholarship candidates.
,, 25th..	100	12mo. ...	Third ...	3,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	Gangádhar Banerji, of Amherst Street.	
Feb. 2nd...	149	12mo. ...	Second..	1,000	ditto ...	0 7 0	Baradáprasád Majumdár, of No. 22, Jhámápukur Lane, Calcutta.	Containing applicable meanings of words in Bengali and English, with the explanation of difficult sentences, phrases, and parsing.
1875.								
Dec. 22nd..	108	12mo. ...	Second...	1,600	ditto ...	1 0 0	ditto ...	Compiled with a view to assist native students.
ENGLISH PAMPHLETS.								
1875.	Pages							
Dec. 20th..	52	12mo. ...	Second...	1,000	ditto ..	0 4 0	Pyárímohan Mukerji, of No. 67, Nimtalá Ghát Street.	
1876.								
Jan. 7th ...	54	16mo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ..	0 2 6	Gangádhar Banerji, of Amherst Street.	
,, 20th..	30	12mo. square.	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 6 0	Newman and Co., No. 3, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.	Designed for the use of Europeans studying the language.
,, 17th..	20	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 2 0	Anandamohan Datta, of Barrisál.	Containing idiomatic sentences letter-writing and synonyms designed for candidates for the entrance and the minor scholarship examinations.
ditto ...	49	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ..	Not given	.....	Containing meanings of words and explanations of all the difficult phrases and sentences occurring in the lessons.
1875.								
Dec. 19th..	54	12mo. ...	Seventh..	1,000	ditto ...	0 5 0	Baradáprasád Majumdár, of No. 22, Jhámápukur Lane.	Containing explanatory notes and appropriate meanings of words.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language.)	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name of firm or publisher.
						BENGALI AND
256	Kávya-ratna-Sár Sangraha; or, a Collection of Poems.	Bengali and Sanskrit.	Bholánáth Mukerji.	Poetry ...	Printed at the Kavitá-ratnákar Press, No. 17, Brindaban Basák's Street, Calcutta, and published at No. 115, Chitpore Road.	Printed by Ambikácharan Chatterji, and published by Bishwambhar Láhá.
257	Bájasaneyí-Sanhitá-Mantra-bhág; or, Digest of Yajurvéda. Part 13.	ditto ...	Revised and edited by Satyabrata Sámasramí.	ReligionH.	Printed and published at the Satya Press, No. 54, College Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by the editor.
258	Charak Sanhitá; or, Digest of Charaká: Sútrasthán. Part 3.	ditto ...	Translated by Bámácharan Barát.	Medicine...	Printed and published at the Puránprakásh Press, No. 79, Máníktalá Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Mahéndranáth Bhattácháryya, and published by the translator.
259	Ditto ditto. Part 4 ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
260	Mahábháratam. Part 17, No. 50.	ditto ...	Revised and translated by Kálíbar Bédántabágísh	Religion, H.	Printed and published at the Alfred Press, Serampore.	Printed by Jadunáth Banerji, and published by the translator.
261	Ditto. Parv 18, No. 51 ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
262	Ditto. Part 19, No. 52 ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
263	Ditto. Part 20, No. 53 ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
264	Chakra Datta. Part 3 ...	ditto ...	Edited by Kálíprasanna Sén.	Medicine...	Printed and published at the Girish Vidyáratna Press, No. 24, Bye-lane, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Harishchandra Kaviratna, and published by the editor.
265	Sámavéda-Sanhitá-kauthumí shákhá-Chhanda Archiká, with the Commentaries of Sayan Achárya. Vol. I, Part 4.	Bengali and Sanskrit	Translated and edited by Brahmabrata Sámádhyáyi.	Religion, H.	Printed and published at the New Sankrit Press. No. 7, Haripál's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Mathuránáth Chakravartí, and published by the editor.
266	ditto ditto. Part 5.	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
267	Manu-Sanhitá; or, the Institutes of Manu. Part I.	ditto ...	Revised by Mathuránáth Tarkaratna.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Prákrita Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Mathuránáth Tarkaratna.
268	Bhágabat Tattwabodhiká; with the commentary of Shrídharswámí. Part VII, No. 35.	ditto ...	Edited by Rámnáráyana Vidyáratna.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Khágrá Rádhárámán Press, Murshidábád.	Printed by Natabar Prámánik, and published by the editor.
269	ditto ditto. No. 36...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
270	Krishna-bhakti-ras-árnaba of Jíb-Goswámí; or, the Ocean of Devotion to Krishna. No. 7.	ditto ..	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...
271	Ditto ditto. No. 8.	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...
272	Skanda-purán-antar-gata satik-Káshíkhandam. No. 12.	ditto ...	Revised and edited by Ajítnáth Nyáyaratna.	ditto ...	Printed at the Káshíkhanda Press, No. 22, Táliganj, Kálighát.	Printed by Girishchandra Bhattácháryya, and published by Shríkrishna Mandal.
273	Rámáyanam, of Válmíki; with the Commentary of Ramanuja. Canto 5, No. 1.	ditto ...	Revised and translated by Hémchandra Bhattácháryya.	Poetry ...	Printed and published at the Válmíki Press, Calcutta.	Printed by Kálíkinkar Chakravartí and published by the translator.
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275	ditto ditto. No. 3.	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...
276	ditto ditto. No. 4.	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
277	ditto ditto. No. 5.	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
278	Sarbbagyánmanjarí; or, Blossoms of all Knowledge.	ditto ..	Nandakumár Datta.	Astrology	Printed at the Kavitá-ratnákar Press, No. 17, Brindában Basák's Street, Calcutta, and published at No. 115, Chitpore Road.	Printed by Ambikácharan Chatterji, and published by Bishwambhar Láhá.
279	Shrímad Bhágabatam, with the Commentaries of Shridhar Swámí and Jíb Goswámí. Part I, No. 8.	ditto ...	Translated by Brahmabratá Sámádhyáyi.	Religion, H.	Printed and published at the Kávya-prakásh Press, No. 7, Haripál's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Jadunáth Shil, and published by the translator.
280	ditto ditto. No. 9 ...	ditto ..	ditto ..	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...
281	Manu Sanhitá; or, Institutes of Manu. Part II.	ditto ...	Revised by Mathuránátl Tarkaratna.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Prákrita Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Mathuránáth Tarkaratna.

Quarter ending 31st March 1876.—(Continued.)

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„ 29th.	40	8vo.	First	700	ditto	0 8 0	Harishchandra Dé, of Serampore.	
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Jan. 31st.	40	8vo.	First	700	ditto	0 8 0	ditto.	
Feb. 16th.	40	8vo.	First	700	ditto	0 8 0	ditto.	
Jan. 10th.	32	8vo.	First	1,000	ditto	0 6 0	Kálíprasanna Sén, of Kumártali Street.	
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Jan. 3rd	106	8vo.	First	500	ditto	1 0 0	Mathuránáth Tarkaratna, of Mirzapore, Calcutta.	
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Mar. 4th.	80	8vo.	First	800	ditto	0 8 0	.....	
Feb. 25th.	48	8vo.	First	500	ditto	0 6 0	.....	
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						BENGALI AND
80	Dhairjya-prasúti-bá-Pratyutpannamati.	Bengali and Sanskrit	Harináth Shiroratna.	Poetry ...	Printed at the Válmíki Press, Calcutta, and published at No. 80, Jayamitra's Lane.	Printed and published by Kálíkinker Chakravarti.
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1	St. Xavier's College Latin Grammar.	English and Latin.	Not given ...	Grammar, E.	Printed and published at P. S. DeRozario and Co.'s Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by P. S. DeRozario and Co.
						ENGLISH AND
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						HINDI AND
7	Satsanga-bilás; or, the Pleasures of a Pious Man's company.	ditto ...	Edited by the Mahárájá of Dumráon.	Religion, H.	Printed at the Faiz-ám Press, Patna.	Printed by Munshi Surajmal.
8	Vyavastha Patra; or, Precepts of Hindu Religion.	ditto ...	Jagannáth Sukla.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Sambád Gyánratnákar Press, No. 8, Nimtalá Ghát Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Bhubanchandra Basák.
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						BENGALI, ENGLISH,
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3	Rijubyákhya; or, a Complete Key to the 1st Part of the Rijupáth.	.....	Kálisaháya Ráya Chaudhúri.	Miscellaneous, E.	Printed and published at the B. P. M.'s Press, No. 22, Jhámápukur Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Kírtibás Das, and published by Barodáprasád Majumdár.
						BENGALI, HINDUSTANI,
8	A Vocabulary of Words for the Higher Standard.	Bengali Hindustani, and Persian.	Adálat Khán ...	Language, E.	Printed and published at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.	Printed by Rev. C. B. Lewis, and published by the author.

Quarter ending 31st March 1876.—(Continued.)

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„ 27th...	359	8vo. ...	First ...	250	ditto ...	Nil ...	ditto ...	Celebrating the deeds and virtues of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and her renowned predecessors.
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Dec. 20th..	One sheet.	4to. ...	First ...	50	Printed and Lithographed.	Not given..	Loknáth Ghose, of Kumártali.	
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1876.								
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AND SANSKRIT BOOKS.								
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1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language.)	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						BENGALI
220	Chikitsá Darpan; or, the Mirror of Medicine. Being a Monthly Journal of Medicine, otherwise called the Bengali Medical Journal. Vol. V. Nos. 4, 5, and 6, (bound together.)	Bengali	Edited by Jadunáth Mukerji, L.M.S.	Medical	Printed and published at the Chikitsáprakásh Press, Chinsurah.	Printed and published by Nityánanda Ghosh.
221	Ditto, Nos. 7, 8, and 9 (bound together).	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
222	Chikitsá Tattwa. Vol. II. No. 2.	ditto	Not given	ditto	Printed and published at the Gupta Press, No. 24, Mírjáfir's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Matilál Dás, and published by Nrisinhaprasád Rakshit.
223	Datta's Homœopathic Series. (Illustrated.) No. 1.	ditto	Edited by Basantakumár Datta.	ditto	Printed and published at the Anubíkshan Press, No. 106, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Hémchandra Ghosh.
224	Arjya-Darshan; or, Review of the Aryans. A Monthly Magazine and Review. For Kártik 1282, B.S. Vol. II, No. 7.)	ditto	Edited by Gogéndranáth Banerji.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at the New Indian Press, No. 11, Patuátolá Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Rámnrisinha Banerji, and published by the editor.
225	Ditto ditto, Nos. 8 and 9. (bound together.)	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
226	Bándhab; or, the Friend. A monthly Treatise and Review. For Ashwin and Kártik 1282, B.S. Vol. II, Nos. 6 and 7. (bound together.)	ditto	Edited by Kálíprasanna Ghosh	ditto	Printed and published at the Girish Press, Dacca.	Printed and published by Maulá Baksh.
227	Ditto ditto. No. 8	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
228	Banga Darshan. A Monthly Magazine and Review. For Ashwin 1282, B.S. Vol. IV, No. 6.	ditto	Edited by Bankimchandra Chatterji.	ditto	Printed and published at the Bangadarshan Press, Kántálpárá.	Printed and published by Rádhánáth Banerji.
229	Ditto ditto. No. 7	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
330	Ditto ditto. No. 8	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
231	Ditto ditto. No. 9	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
232	Banga-mahilá; or, the Bengali Woman. A Monthly Magazine. For Agráhayan 1282 B.S. Vol. I No. 8.	ditto	Edited by Bhubanmohan Sarkár.	ditto	Printed at the Stanhope Press, No. 249, Bow Bazár Street, Calcutta, and published at No. 77, Muktárám Bábu's Street.	Trinted by I. C. Bose & Co., and published by the Committee of Management of the Chorebágán Female School.
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234	Ditto ditto. No. 10	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
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236	Ditto ditto. No. 6	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
237	Bangiya-bhánr; or, the Bengal buffoon No. 1.	ditto	Edited by Upéndralál Mitra.	ditto	Printed at the Matilál Press, No. 22, Shyámbázár, Calcutta.	Printed by Matilal Sarkár, and published by Rájéndranáth Ghosh.

Quarter ending 31st March 1876.—(Continued.)

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PERIODICALS.								
1876.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.		
Feb. 3rd...	96	Dy. 8vo..	First ...	300	Printed..	1 11 0	Jadunáth Mukerji, of Chinsurah.	A monthly record of the medical and collateral sciences.
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1876.								
Mar. 10th.	32	12mo. ..	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 6 0	Basantakumár Datta, of No. 312, Upper Chitpore Road.	
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1875.								
Dec. 15th..	68	Rl. 8vo..	First ...	1,500	ditto ...	Not given.	.....	Containing miscellaneous pieces in prose and poetry adapted for light reading.
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Number.	Title (to be translated into English when the title-page is not in that language.)	Language in which the book is written.	Name of author, translator, or editor of the book, or any part of it.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of printer, and name or firm of publisher.
						BENGALI
238	Bhikhárini; or, the Female Beggar. A Monthly Magazine and Review.	Bengalí	Not given	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at the New Sarkár's Press, No. 1, Mitra's Lane Chorbágán, Calcutta.	Printed by Rohiníanandan Sarkár, and published by Asutosh Banerji.
239	Bhramara; or, the Bee. A Monthly Journal. For Ashárh 1282, B. S. Vol. II, No. 15.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Printed and published at the Bangadarshan Press, Kántálpárá.	Printed and published by Rádhánáth Banerji.
240	Binodiní; or, the Enchantress. A Monthly Magazine and Review. For Kártik 1282, B. S. Vol. I, No. 7.	ditto	Edited by Shrímatí Bhubanmohiní Débí.	ditto	Printed and published at the Bishwa-binod Press, Azimgunge.	Printed and published by Shyámlál Chakravartí.
241	Ditto ditto. No. 8	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
242	Darshak; or, the Spectator. A Monthly Literary Magazine and Review. Vol I, No. 9.	ditto	Edited by Abináshchandra Néogí.	ditto	Printed and published at the Sáhitya Press, No. 7, Ultádingí Road, Calcutta	Printed by Annadáprasád Ráya, and published by the editor.
243	Ekákiní; or, Solitary. A Monthly Periodical. For Mágh 1282 B. S. Vol. I, No. 1.	ditto	Edited by Jashodánandan Sarkár.	ditto	Printed and published at the Samáj Darpan Press, No. 30, Banerji's Lane, Chorbágán, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Rohiníanandan Sarkár.
244	Gyanánkura; or, Germ of knowledge. A Monthly Magazine and Review. For Agráhayan 1282, B. S. Vol. IV, No. 1.	ditto	ditto	ditto	Printed at the New Sanskrit Press, No. 14, Goábágán Street, Calcutta, and published at No. 55, College Street.	Printed by Gopálchandra Dé, and published by Gogéshchandra Banerji.
245	Hutam—Sketches by—. A Weekly Satirical Journal. Part I, No. 31.	ditio	Edited by Srishchandra Bhattáchárjya.	ditto	Printed and published at the Puránprakásh Press, No. 79, Mániktola Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Mahéndranáth Bhattácháriya, and published by the editor.
246	Ditto ditto. No. 32.	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto.	ditto
247	Tamoluk Patriká. A Monthly Magazine and Review. For Ashwin and Kártik 1282, B.S. Vol. II, 6 and 7 (bound together.)	ditto	Edited by Trailokyanáth Rakshit.	ditto	Printed at the New Bengal Press, No. 39, Rájá Kálí Krishna's Lane, Calcutta and published at Tamluk.	Printed by Sáradáprasád Chatterji, and published by Trailokyanáth Rakshit.
248	Bángáli-Khristián; or, the Bengali Christian. A Monthly Religious Journal. Vol. II, No. 7.	ditto	Edited by Rajaníkánta Bishwás.	Religion	Printed and published at "the Puránprakásh Press, No. 79, Maniktolá Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Mahéndranáth Bhattácháriya and published by the editor.
249	Biría-patra; or, Berean Leaves. For 5th December 1875.	ditto	Edited by Rev. S. C. Ghosh.	ditto	Printed at the Sáptáhik Sambád Press, Bhowánipore, and published at No. 23, Chowringhee Road, Calcutta.	Printed by Brajamohan Basu, and published by the Tract Society, Calcutta.
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254	Anubíkshan; or, the Microscrope. A Monthly Illustrated Scientific Journal. For Kártik, 1282 B.S. Vol. I, No. 4.	ditto	Edited by Harishchandra Sharmá.	Science	Printed and published at the Anubíkshan Press, No. 106 Bow Bazár Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Hémchandra Ghosh.
255	Ditto ditto. No. 5	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto
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						BENGALI
257	Jubrájér-bhraman-bibaran. A Weekly Journal. Being Accounts of the Prince of Wales's tour. 20th November 1875. Vol. I, No. 1.	Bengali..	Edited by Srishchandra Bhattáchárjya.	Miscellaneous.	Printed and published at the Puránprakásh Press, No. 79, Mániktalá Street, Calcutta.	Printed by Mahéndranáth Bhattáchárjya, and published by the editor.
258	Ditto ditto. No. 2.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
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112	The Legal Companion. A Monthly Journal. For October, November, and December 1875. Vol. III, Nos. 10, 11, and 12. bound together.)	English .	Edited by Prasannakumár Sén.	Law ...	Printed and published at the Tamohar Press, Serampore.	Printed by Brajamohan Sén, and published by the editor.
113	Ditto ditto. No. 12.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
114	The Indian Annals of Medical Science. Vol. 18, No. 35.	ditto ...	Edited by John Gay French, M.D., C.M., L.K.Q.C.P.J., and F.R.C.S.	Medical ...	Printed and published at Thacker, Spink & Co.'s Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Thacker, Spink & Co.
115	Bengal Magazine. A Monthly Journal. For December 1875, No. 41.	ditto ...	Edited by Rev. Lálbihári Dé.	Miscellaneous.	Printed at the Sáptáhik Sambád Press, Bhawánipore, and published at Serampore.	Printed by Brajamohan Basu, and published by Nimáichánd Shil.
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118	The Calcutta Magazine. A Monthly Magazine. For December 1875.	ditto ...	Edited by Owen Aratoon.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Calcutta Central Press, Calcutta.	Printed by A Acton, and published by the editor.
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121	The Indian Forester. A Quarterly Magazine of Forestry. For January 1876. (Vol. I, No. 3.)	ditto ...	Edited by W. Schlich, F.R.D., Conservator of Forests, Bengal.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Calcutta Central Press, No. 5, Council House Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by the Calcutta Central Press Co., Limited.

Quarter ending 31st March 1876.—(Continued.)

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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						ENGLISH
122	Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Part II, No. 3, of 1875. Vol. XLIV, No. 100.	English..	Edited by the Natural History Secretary.	Miscellaneous.	Printed at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta, and published at the Asiatic Society's premises.	Printed by Rev. C. B. Lewis, and published by the Asiatic Society.
123	Ditto ditto. Part I, No. 4, of 1875. Vol. XLV, No. 101.	ditto ...	Edited by the Philological Secretary.	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...
124	Masonic Herald. A Monthly Journal. For December 1875.	ditto ...	Edited by W. Burroughs.	ditto ...	Printed at the Stanhope Press, No. 249, Bow Bazar Street, Calcutta, and published at No. 12, Wood Street.	Printed by I. C. Bose and Co., and published by the editor.
125	Ditto ditto. For January 1876.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
126	Ditto ditto. For February.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
127	Ditto ditto. For March.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
128	Mookerjee's Magazine. A Monthly Journal. Nos. 30 and 31. For July and August 1875.	ditto ...	Edited by Sambhuchandra Mukerji.	ditto ...	Printed at the Presidency Press, No. 75, Bentinck Street, Calcutta, and published at No. 12, Lál Bazár Street.	Printed by J. N. Ghosh, and Co., and published by Berigny & Co.
129	National Magazine. A Monthly Journal. For September 1875, Vol. I, No. 6.	ditto ...	Edited by Káliprasanna Dé.	ditto ..	Printed at the New Wellington Press, No. 38, Suripárá Lane, and published at No. 32, Kálidás Singi's Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Gopálchandra Parihal, and published by Káliprasanna Dé.
130	Ditto ditto. No. 7 ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Gupta Press, No. 24, Mirjáfirs Lane, Calcutta.	Printed by Matilál Dás, and published by the editor.
131	Oriental Sporting Magazine. A Monthly Journal. New Series. Vol. I, No. 95. For December 1875.	ditto ...	Edited by Lord H. Ulick Browne.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the City Press, No. 12, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Thomas S. Smith.
132	Ditto ditto. No. 97. For January 1876.	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
133	Ditto ditto. No. 98. or February.	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
134	Ditto ditto. No. 99. For March.	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
135	Stray Feathers. Vol. III. No. 5.	ditto ...	Edited by Allan O. Hume.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Calcutta Central Press.	Printed and published by A. Aeton, Calcutta Central Press Company, Limited.
136	Ditto ditto. No. 6 ..	litto ...	ditto ...	ditto ..	ditto ...	ditto ...

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8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
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						ENGLISH
137	The Royal Tourist, a Bi-weekly Journal. December 8th, 1875. No. 8.	ditto ...	Edited by W. Rodway.	Miscellaneous.	Printed at the Calcutta Central Press.	Printed by A. Acton and published by the editor.
138	Ditto ditto. December 11th. No. 9.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
139	Ditto ditto. December 15th. No. 10.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
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141	Ditto ditto. December 22nd. No. 12.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
142	The Christian Spectator, a Monthly Journal. For January 1876. Vol. V, No. 55.	ditto ...	Edited by Rev. C. B. Lewis.	ditto ...	Printed and published at the Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta.	Printed and published by Rev. C. B. Lewis.
143	Ditto ditto. For February, No. 56.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditte ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
144	Ditto ditto. For March, No 57.	ditto ...	ditte ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
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23	Bibliotheca Indica a Collection of Oriental Works New Lines, No. 329, Fasc. 2.	Sanskrit	Edited by Rájéndralála Mitra.	Religion H.	Printed at the Ganésha Press, Calcutta and published at the Asiatic Society's Premises.	Printed by Nandakrishna Sarkár and published by the Asiatic Society.
24	Ditto ditto No. 335, Fasc. 3.	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...	ditto ...
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17	Jyotih Sangraha a Monthly Scientific Journal Vol. I, No. 2.	Sanskrit and Bengali.	Edited by Durgácharan Kaviratna.	Science ...	Printed at "the Dhansindhu Press" Berhampere.	Printed by Rájkrishna Singha and published by the editor.
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Quarter ending 31st March 1876.— (Continued.)

8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Date of issue from the press, or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright, or any portion of it.	Remarks.
PERIODICALS.—(Concluded,)								
1875.	Pages.					Rs. A. P.		
Dec. 8th...	16	Crown-size.	First ...	2,500	ditto ...	1 0 0	W. Rodway ...	Chronicling H. R. H. the Prince of Wales's Tour in India and Ceylon, with Illustrations.
„ 11th..	16	ditto ...	First ...	2,500	ditto ...	1 0 0	ditto.	
„ 15th..	16	ditto ...	First ...	2,500	ditto ...	1 0 0	ditto.	
„ 18th..	16	ditto ...	First ..	2,500	ditto ..	1 0 0	ditto.	
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Feb. 28th..	40	8vo. ...	First ...	180	ditto ...	ditto ...	.....	
PERIODICALS.								
1875.	Pages.							
Dec. 27th..	96	8vo. ...	First ...	500	Printed..	0 10 0	Asiatic Society of Bengal Calcutta.	Containing the Aitaraya Aranyaka of the Rigvadé with the Commentary of Sáyana Achárya.
1876.								
Feb. 28th..	96	8vo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 10 0	ditto ...	ditto.
1875.								
Nov. 27th..	96	8vo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 10 0	ditto ...	Containing the Chaturvarga Chintámani by Hémadri.
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Jan. 28th..	96	8vo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 10 0	ditto ...	ditto.
Feb. 26th..	92	8vo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	0 10 0	ditto ...	Containing tha Sámavéda Sanhitá with the Commentary of Sáyana Achárya.
BENGALI PERIODICALS.								
1876.	Pages.							
Jan. 19th...	12	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	.....	
„ 22nd..	12	8vo. ...	First ...	1,000	ditto ...	0 4 0	.....	
ENGLISH PERIODICAL.								
„ 27th..	156	8vo. ...	First ...	500	ditto ...	Not state...	.....	The Mirror of Composition.

Number.	Date of entry.	Title of Book.	Name of publisher, and place of publication.	Name and place of abode of the proprietor of copyright.	Date of first publication.
279	12th Jan. 1876 ...	Sakhyát Sandhán ...	Baikunthanáth Goswámí, at Christ Church.	Baikunthanáth Goswámí, of Khánákul, zillah Hooghly.	15th Dec. 1875.
280	17th Feb. 1876 ...	Vákéyáb Vadud ...	Abdul Bári, at the Barkati Press, Misriganj.	Abdul Vadud, of Chittagong.	19th Jan. 1876.
281	ditto ...	Brihat Lakshmí Charitra	Trailokyanáth Datta, at No. 117, Chitpore Road.	Trailokynáth Datta, of No. 117, Chitpore Road.	27th Jan. 1876.
282	ditto ...	Dhénkir-kach-kachi ...	Kánáilal Dás and Jaharilál Shil, of No. 117, Chitpore Road.	Jaharilál Shil and Kánáilál Dás.	31st Jan. 1876.
283	24th Mar. 1876 ...	Prákrityabád. A Dictionary of the Bengali Language. Part I.	Akshayakumár Sharmma, of No. 10, Bow Bazár Street, Calcutta.	Rámóshchandra Banerji, of Pomera, Howrah.	19th Dec. 1875.
284	ditto ...	Pratimúrtti Sahita-Arabya-upanyás.	Bénimádhava Bhattáchárjya, of No. 115, Chitpore Road, Calcutta.	Bénimádhava Bhattáchárjya, of No. 115, Chitpore Road.	18th Feb. 1876.

Language.	Number of Books.	Number of Pamphlets.	Total of Books and Pamphlets in each Language.
Assamese	1	.....	1
Bengali	81	118	199
Bengali-Musalmáni	3	2	5
English	20	26	46
Garo	1	.....	1
Hindi	.....	3	3
Jaina	1	.....	1
Sanskrit	13	3	16
Santáli	.....	1	1
Urdu	1	2	3
Uriyá	5	5	10
Total Books and Pamphlets	126	160	286
Bi-Linguals.			
Arabic and Persian	1	.....	1
Assamese and Bengali	.....	1	1
Bengali and English	4	6	10
Bengali and Sanskrit	26	1	27
English and Latin	1	.....	1
English and Sanskrit	2	1	3
Hindi and Sanskrit	1	2	3
Total Bi-Linguals	35	11	46
Tri-Linguals.			
Bengali, English, and Sanskrit	1	.....	1
Bengali, Hindi, and Persian	.....	1	1
Total Tri-Linguals	1	1	2
Periodicals.			
Bengali	.....	.....	48
English	.....	.....	33
Sanskrit	.....	.....	5
Sanskrit and Bengali	.....	.....	2
Sanskrit and English	.....	.....	1
Total Periodicals	.....	.....	89
Grand Total of Books, &c.	.....	.....	423

JOHN ROBINSON,
Librarian of the Bengal Library and Keeper of the Catalogue of Books.

[REGISTERED NO. 29.]

No. 17 of 1876.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1876.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.
PROCEEDINGS of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations	495
Improvement of Substantive Law for determination of Rent	525
Commencement of an Asylum in Calcutta for Natives afflicted with incurable diseases	534
Resolution on the subject of Scholarships for Girls ...	535
Industrial School at Hastings	537
Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 22nd April 1876	538
WEEKLY Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office	541
Abstract of observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta during the month of January 1876	544
Wind and cloud observations	545
Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 16th to 22nd April 1876	546
Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st April 1876	547
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	548

Proceedings of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

Saturday, the 8th April 1876.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*
The Hon'ble H. L. DAMPIER,
The Hon'ble SIR STUART HOGG, KT.,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble H. BELL,
The Hon'ble BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble BABOO ISSER CHUNDER MITTER, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble T. W. BROOKES,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYUD ASHGAR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.,
and
The Hon'ble MOULVIE MEER MAHOMED ALI.

MOFUSSIL MUNICIPALITIES.

ON the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, the Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to municipalities was further considered in order to the settlement of its clauses.

To Section 3, on the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, the following clause was added :—

"All property, moveable and immoveable, of any kind whatsoever, derived under any of the enactments specified in the fifth schedule, or otherwise, and vested in, or held in trust for, the late Commissioners under the said District Municipal Improvement Act, 1864, or the late Committee under the said District Towns' Act, 1868, shall become vested in the Commissioners under Chapter II, and their successors; and all such property so derived, and vested in, or held in trust for, the late Commissioners under Act XXVI of 1850, shall become vested in the Commissioners of the station under Chapter IV, and their successors."

In Section 5, clauses (1) and (2), verbal amendments were made in the definitions of "carriage" and "cart;" and clause (13), the definition of "navigable channel," was omitted as unnecessary.

A verbal amendment was made in Section 6.

Section 31 was omitted as unnecessary, consequent on the addition made to Section 3.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved the insertion of the following clause at the end of Section 79 (relating to the tax on persons), and the omission of a similar clause from the end of Section 81 :—

"Such tax shall not be assessed or levied on any person in respect of the occupation of arable lands, or of any building which is used exclusively as a place of worship."

In Section 90 (exemptions from the tax on holdings) the words "or as a hospital" were omitted.

A verbal amendment was made in Section 111.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, the following section, taken from Section 27 of Bengal Act IV of 1871 (the Pooree Lodging-houses Act), was introduced after Section 197 :—

"Whoever being the occupier of a house in or near any public road, keeps, or allows to be kept, for more than twenty-four hours, otherwise than in some proper receptacle, any dirt, dung, bones, ashes, night-soil, or filth, or any noxious or offensive matter, in or upon such house, or in any out-house, yard, or ground attached to and occupied with such house, or suffers such receptacle to be in a filthy or noxious state, or neglects to employ proper means to cleanse the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees."

And the following sections, taken from Sections 69 and 70 of Bengal Act III of 1864 (the District Municipal Improvement Act), were introduced after Section 200 :—

"The Municipal Commissioners may license such necessaries for public accommodation as they, from time to time, may think proper; and whoever shall keep any public necessary without such license, or, having a license for a public necessary, shall suffer the same to be in a filthy or noxious state, or shall neglect to employ proper means for cleansing the same, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, and such license may be withdrawn.

"Whoever being the owner or occupier of any private drain, privy, or cess-pool, shall neglect or refuse, after warning from the Municipal Commissioners, to keep the same in a proper state, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees."

A verbal amendment was made in Section 215.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, a verbal amendment was made in Section 233, and the following section was introduced after Section 233 :—

"233*a*. Whoever causes or allows the water of any sink, sewer, or cess-pool, or any other offensive matter belonging to him, or being on his land, to run, drain, or be put or thrown upon any road, or causes or allows any offensive matter to run, drain, or be thrown into a surface drain near any road, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding twenty-five rupees for every such offence."

Verbal amendments were made in Sections 285, 286, and 338; and Section 337 was omitted.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, the following words were added to Section 372 :—

"And the proceeds of the assessment on such lands made under the said Part shall be paid into the Municipal, Union, or Station Fund (as the case may be), and shall be available for the purposes of such fund."

In the schedule of repealed Acts (Schedule V, Parts I and II) some necessary amendments were made.

On the motion of the HON'BLE BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN, a verbal amendment was made in Section 364; and in Section 369 the period after which the proceeds of unclaimed holdings should be transferred to the Municipal Fund was extended from one year to three years.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER then moved that the Bill be passed.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said—"It will be entirely for the Council to decide whether this Bill should be passed; but I wish to say that, for myself, I think that the Bill has been most fully and amply considered down to its minutest details, and that there appears to be no reason why it should not be passed.

But before putting the motion, I should like to make one or two observations on the resolutions passed at a meeting of a number of respectable native gentlemen at Bhowanipore, which appears in the newspapers this morning. With all respect for those gentlemen, I should like to make a few remarks that occur to me for the consideration of hon'ble members. The first resolution at which the meeting arrived is this—

"That this meeting records its dissatisfaction with the present system for the administration of municipal affairs in the suburbs of Calcutta, there being no bond of union between those who administer the municipal funds, and those who have to find the same; and observes with anxiety the expansion of the objects of municipal expenditure, and the studied exclusion of the Imperial and Provincial Funds from due liability for the same."

The Council will observe that there are two points in that resolution—*first*, that these gentlemen think that there is not a sufficient "bond of union between those who administer municipal funds and those who have to find the same." I really do not know what that means. It is a vague and general observation, and one which it is not possible for the legislature to remedy. If there is not a good understanding between the Commissioners and their constituency, it is difficult to remedy that defect by legislation. This Bill provides for the introduction of the elective system; and if the rate-payers are not satisfied with the existing Municipal Commissioners, they will have an opportunity under the Bill of lawfully electing their representatives; and after that the Council must presume that there is confidence between the electors and the elected. If the system of election does provide that mutual confidence, then I submit that it is impossible for the legislature to do more.

The next point in the resolution is this: "the studied exclusion of the Imperial and Provincial Funds from due liability" for municipal expenditure. That is a large question, settled by a variety of considerations. It is not within the power of the Council or the local Government to provide imperial funds for municipal expenditure; and most of the hon'ble members are doubtless aware that it is quite impossible for the Government to give any help from Provincial Funds. If we are able to do so, there is nothing to prevent it; but I think the Council will agree that it is impossible to spare anything for municipal expenditure. So I submit that there is nothing in the first resolution which the Council can take into practical consideration.

The second resolution runs in this form:—

"That this meeting believes that the introduction of a popular elected element in municipalities will lead to a more economical and impartial administration of municipal funds, and deprecates, on principle, any increase of taxation, however slight or indirect, till the proposed remedy has been tried."

There are two points in this resolution—*first*, the elective principle; and *secondly*, increase of taxation. As regards the introduction of the elective principle, I have no doubt that it will lead to a more economical and impartial administration of municipal funds: in that I believe the Council will entirely concur. But they further 'deprecate any increase of taxation.' Now, that increase of taxation question has been mentioned so many times in this Council, that it is difficult to enumerate the number of occasions of such mention. I believe that all the members will agree that the increase of taxation in this Bill is really almost nothing; whereas, on the other hand, there are decreases of taxation in one or two items: so that the net result is rather favorable to the tax-payer than otherwise. And I am sure the Council will consider that there is no reason on this account to make even the slightest alteration in a single section of the Bill.

The third resolution says—

"That this meeting protests against any grant or aid from municipal funds to educational institutions where religious education is directly or indirectly compulsory."

Now, that is a very arguable point which, as the members will recollect, has been fully and satisfactorily considered in the Council. We have had the advantage of hearing all that can be said from one or two hon'ble members; also of hearing the answers given to those arguments; and the Council has deliberately decided after full consultation, and after full hearing of the arguments, to retain the section which relates to this point.

These, then, are the three resolutions which were arrived at by the meeting; and I submit, for the reasons I have stated, that there is nothing in any one of them which should induce the Council to modify the opinions it has already formed, or to delay the passing of this useful and important measure."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier said he would wish to add a few words to what had fallen from His Honor the President, to correct a misapprehension which seemed to exist. One of the resolutions passed at the meeting referred to "deprecated, on principle, any increase of taxation, however slight or indirect." He saw that some of the native papers were calling upon the people to band themselves together, to protect themselves against the contemplated increase in the scope of municipal taxation. This, as had been said over and over again, was founded on misapprehension. He thought that the Act which was passed in 1873, after the Municipal Bill of Sir George Campbell was vetoed by the Governor-General, had been overlooked. That Act, which was the existing law, introduced the innovations which seemed to be the subject of complaint. If any hon'ble member would point out specifically any point upon which he considered that this Act introduced a new object to which the municipal funds might be applied, Mr. Dampier thought he could point out a section of the existing law which already legalized the application of municipal funds to that purpose. So far as he was aware, not one single new object of municipal expenditure was created by the present Bill, and nothing was made compulsory which was left optional by the existing law.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristopas Pal said, before the motion was put to the vote, he thought it necessary to point out that the charge of increased taxation was not altogether groundless. It was true that in Committee of this Council concessions were made on two important points which had a tendency to increased taxation—they were the horse and carriage tax, and what he might call the conservancy cess. Hon'ble members would recollect that the schedule of horse and carriage tax attached to the Bill nearly doubled the tax prescribed in the schedule to Act III of 1864. No doubt the hon'ble mover had since thought fit to considerably reduce the scale of fees. With regard to the conservancy cess, as he called it, he need hardly remind the Council that it was proposed to charge the inhabitants of mofussil municipalities for the removal of rubbish from the road-side; but after considerable discussion, that point was yielded, and it was now declared that fees should be charged for the removal of only business or professional rubbish when deposited on the street.

But the most important point (on which he might say hon'ble members were almost unanimous as to its mischievous and vexatious tendency) was that the road tolls had not only been retained, but extended to those municipalities in which they were not now levied. First of all it was urged that it would not be judicious to curtail the income of those municipalities where road tolls were now levied, because they yielded a large amount of revenue. He for one was prepared to make the concession, because it might be difficult to replace the loss thereby sustained. But it was not only resolved to retain the road tolls where they were now levied, but to extend the power to levy them where they did not now exist. If that was not additional taxation, he did not know what was; and it would be a harassing mode of taxation. It was a mode of taxation which ought not to be tolerated anywhere where other means were open for bringing in a revenue. It was sure to prove a fruitful engine of harassment and oppression. That had been over and over admitted by the officers of Government; and he observed with regret the extension of the power to impose these tolls.

Then the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill had thrown out a challenge to any hon'ble member to point out any additional objects of taxation embodied in the Bill, and which did not find a place in the existing Acts. Of course BABOO KRISTODAS PAL had not now time to go over the whole of the sections of the Bill, and compare the provisions which bore on that point with the corresponding sections of the existing Acts. But he might generally observe that the hon'ble member had copied some of the provisions for the application of the municipal fund from the Calcutta Municipal Bill, and these provisions were quite new. One thing he might point out as a novel principle, so far as municipal government in Bengal was concerned, and that was the authorizing one municipal body to contribute funds towards works undertaken by another municipality. At any rate *that* was a new provision. It implied a system of municipal federation which, so far as he was aware, did not exist in any country, and which might lead to extensive and ambitious works, to the detriment of the ordinary requirements of a municipality, not to say that it would defeat the very object for which a municipal unit was formed.

Then, again, he might point out that this Bill for the first time laid upon municipalities the obligation to provide for the maintenance of establishments in the offices of Magistrates and Commissioners for the discharge of duties connected with municipalities. He held that the supervision of municipal work was a part of the general duty of the administrative agency of the country, and if it was justifiable to charge a municipality with the expense, why not charge as well a part of the salary of the supervising officers on the self-same principle? Perhaps it would come to pass by and bye. This, he said, was a new provision.

Then, again, all the objects mentioned in section 6 did not find a place in the existing Municipal Acts,—roads, bridges, embankments, tanks, ghâts, gardens, wharves, jetties, wells, channels, drains, privies, latrines, and urinals. Some of these were certainly legitimate objects of municipal expenditure; but if municipal funds were to be applied to the construction and maintenance of embankments, one could easily see that the whole of the income of a town might be absorbed in this work. There was a special Act for the construction and maintenance of embankments. Again, gardens were a superfluity in mofussil towns, which were not at all densely populated, and which did not therefore need opening out for the health of the people. Similarly, wharves and jetties more especially fell within the requirements of ports, and the expenditure on that account should be borne from port funds: in Calcutta they were so paid for. If there was a port fund in Calcutta for the execution of such works, much more was it necessary that the comparatively poor municipalities in the mofussil should not be burdened with the construction and maintenance of such works. In the mofussil there were but one or two municipalities in which wharves and jetties might be necessary. Chittagong was the only place he could now recollect in which such works existed, and there we had a large customs revenue.

Now, he submitted that he had gone over most of the objects which the hon'ble mover had introduced, in addition to what obtained in the existing Municipal Acts. Two things were thus clear—that there was additional taxation, and that there was a multiplication of the objects of municipal expenditure, many of which should not come under it.

The third point was this. The Hon'ble President had referred to the proceedings of a meeting held at Bhowanipore, and had gone carefully, *seriatim*, into the subject. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL admitted that the resolutions were vague and indefinite, and he wished that those gentlemen in the mofussil who were interested in the Bill had taken time by the forelock, and had made known their wants and grievances before the Bill had reached its last stage. He need not go into the questions raised by the resolutions, because they had been already answered by the President. He did not, however, agree with His Honor that the question about the application of municipal funds to the maintenance of religious schools was satisfactorily decided in this Council. In fact, His Honor might remember that there was a tie on the motion for the exclusion of these schools from amongst the objects of municipal expenditure, and that it was only the casting vote of the President which decided the

question in the negative. But be that as it might, there was a distinct vote in the Council on this question. He confessed he was not satisfied that it was right in principle that a tax paid by persons belonging to other religions should be applied to the maintenance of institutions which were kept up avowedly with the object of subverting their religion. There was a strong feeling in the matter, for the taxes which were paid by Hindus and Mahomedans ought to be applied to the secular education of the children of the soil, and not for the propagation of an antagonistic religion. But let that pass.

Then the hon'ble mover had been pleased to point out that the Bill did not make anything compulsory which was hitherto optional, and did not give a discretionary power where such power did not now exist. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL submitted that this Bill came within the objections taken by the Viceroy to the Bill of 1872. The great objection which His Excellency took to that Bill was that it left a large measure of discretion to the executive authority; and this Bill, at every step, left a discretion to the executive quite to the extent left by the previous Bill. This Bill, in its conservancy and sanitary regulations, far exceeded the provisions of the former Bill. The Bill of 1872 did not, so far as he recollected, contain the building and bustee regulations embodied in the present Bill, which were very stringent, and could not be worked in the mofussil without producing great injustice and oppression. He thought that the operation of these sections, if they were necessary at all, should be confined to the municipalities of the Suburbs of Calcutta and Howrah; but he was told that it would be left to the discretion of the Executive Government to extend these provisions. Now, it was this matter of discretion of the executive which drew the attention of the Viceroy and led to the vetoing of the former Bill. His Excellency's remarks on this point were as follows:—

7. "It is true that many of the provisions of the Bill to which His Excellency objects are permissive, and depend for their introduction upon the exercise of the powers committed to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The present Lieutenant-Governor has expressed his intention to use with great caution and reserve the powers which would be placed in his hands; and His Excellency cordially agrees with the sentiments expressed by His Honor that it is unwise "to push too far sanitary and other regulations which may effect some future good at the cost of great individual vexation." And that in introducing such regulations we must recollect "not only that our knowledge of these subjects is yet imperfect, but also that much regard must be had to the habits and feelings of the people which, even in Europe and still more in this country, are opposed to great innovations in matters affecting their daily lives in their homes and neighbourhoods:" but while entirely concurring in these views, His Excellency must, in dealing with the Bill, look rather to the powers which it confers than to the extent to which for the present it is proposed to make use of those powers. If he objects to any material provisions contained in a proposed law, for which his assent is required under the Indian Councils' Act of 1861, it is not sufficient for His Excellency to be informed that the officer in whose discretion their introduction is vested considers that action should be suspended or deferred. No feeling of confidence in the discretion of any one man in whose power the administration of a law may for the time being be placed, would, in His Excellency's opinion, justify him in assenting to a measure, to any essential provisions of which, if fully brought into operation, he entertains such serious objections as he does to some of those which are contained in the Bengal Municipalities Bill."

NOW, BABOO KRISTODAS PAL had already pointed out that in the matter of building regulations, bustee improvements, sanitary rules, and market provisions, a very wide discretion was left to the Government,—a discretion to which the Viceroy had taken exception, and on which ground His Excellency had vetoed the former Bill.

He would read one paragraph more from the letter which conveyed the disallowance of the Bill of 1872. It was the last paragraph:—

11. "While His Excellency regrets that the great labor which has been bestowed by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and the Legislative Council of Bengal upon the preparation of this Bill will not produce any immediate results, it is not his desire to interpose an obstacle to improvements in the municipal law of Bengal, provided that such improvements are not accompanied by any material increase of taxation, or by changes so extensive as those which are embodied in the present Bill."

These were the two conditions laid down for the amendment of the municipal law—*first*, that there should be no increase of taxation; and *secondly*, that no material innovations should be introduced. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL had endeavoured to show to the Council that, on the point of increased

taxation, the provisions in the Bill relating to road tolls were quite sufficient to justify him in holding that there had been additional taxation, and that in a most objectionable form. And in regard to innovation, he thought that the discussions in Council had sufficiently shown that there had been great, material, and injurious innovations in the Bill, which required the serious consideration of the Council.

On these grounds, he thought it his duty to object to the passing of the Bill.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said that, in replying to the hon'ble member, he would confine himself to three specific points. The hon'ble gentleman said there had been increased taxation first in the provision which enabled one municipality to contribute to useful works which were undertaken by a neighbouring municipality, and which would be beneficial to itself. If that was to be called increased taxation, to that extent he admitted that the Bill did provide increased taxation. But he did not think that this was a fair use of the words. [The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL observed that he said that it was a multiplication of the objects of taxation.] MR. DAMPIER could not admit that; but if taxation itself was not increased, what could be the harm of increasing the objects to which they might be applied according to the requirements of circumstances, and at the option of the municipal bodies. The hon'ble member to his right (Mr. Bell) had just suggested that the effect of this provision might be said to be to diminish expenditure rather than to increase it, for it enabled two municipalities to club together for a common object, and each one, instead of paying the whole cost of the work undertaken, would only pay one-half; as, for instance, in the case of a water-supply, where one set of head-works would supply two municipalities.

Another example which the hon'ble gentleman had thought worthy of bringing forward, of increase of taxation, was the very minute contribution which municipalities of districts and divisions in which these institutions abounded could be called upon to pay towards the expense of a clerk, or two clerks, employed at the Commissioner's and Magistrate's offices for supervising the work of municipalities. MR. DAMPIER really thought this petty item not worthy of notice in connection with so large a question; and he thought that if the adversaries of the Bill were driven to give a prominent place to this, as an instance of the increased burdens thrown on tax-payers by the Bill, it might be accepted as an indication that there was nothing very serious to complain of in this direction.

The third point which he would notice was the question of tolls on roads. As things stood, the Lieutenant-Governor might impose tolls on roads wherever he thought fit. This Bill provided that within municipal limits the Commissioners themselves might impose tolls, but only with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, and only for certain specific purposes. If they wished to construct an expensive bridge, or to make a metalled road which would benefit the municipality, they might, with the consent of the Lieutenant-Governor, levy tolls for that object, and they might not impose them for any other. Compare the two states of things. This Bill apart, the Lieutenant-Governor had authority to put on any tolls on any road he liked, and to do what he liked with the proceeds. Under this Bill the Lieutenant-Governor was practically barred from doing so within municipalities, except on the recommendation of the Commissioners; and they again were barred from recommending the imposition of any toll, except for the particular purposes which MR. DAMPIER had mentioned. Surely it was hardly reasonable to speak of that as an increase of taxation, or of the objects of taxation.

The expenditure of municipal funds on wharves and jetties was legalized on the suggestion of the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Ramshunker Sen), and MR. DAMPIER would leave that hon'ble member to explain the reasons for the amendment which he had moved.

The HON'BLE BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN stated that from his own experience he knew that the cost of the construction of wharves and jetties was now paid for by municipalities, and that they were maintained from municipal funds; and he did not see that there had been any increase in the objects of municipal expenditure under this Bill.

The Council then divided:—

Ayes 9.	*Noes* 2.
The Hon'ble Moulvie Meer Mahomed Ali.	The Hon'ble Nawab Ashgar Ali.
„ Hon'ble Mr. Brookes.	„ Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal.
„ Hon'ble Baboo Ramshunker Sen.	
„ Hon'ble Baboo Isser Chunder Mitter.	
„ Hon'ble Mr. Bell.	
„ Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds.	
„ Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg.	
„ Hon'ble Mr. Dampier.	
„ Hon'ble the Advocate-General.	

So the motion was carried and the Bill passed.

PARTITION OF ESTATES.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier, the Council proceeded to the further consideration of the Bill to make better provision for the partition of estates in order to the settlement of its clauses.

Verbal amendments were made in sections 31, 33, 36, and 37.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier moved the introduction of the following section after Section 42:—

"42*a*. Whenever it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor that in any district the work required to be done by Deputy Collectors in connection with partitions under this Act is so great that such work would, if concentrated in the hands of one or more Deputy Collectors, fully occupy the time of such one or more Deputy Collectors, the Lieutenant-Governor may make an order directing that the salary of such one or more Deputy Collectors, as the case may be, shall be recovered from the proprietors of estates under partition in such district as part of the cost of such partitions, and thereupon such charge as the Collector may think fit to make in respect of such salary, in addition to the item mentioned in the last preceding section, shall be deemed to be a portion of the costs of every partition.

"For the purposes of this section, the salary of every Deputy Collector shall be deemed to be the amount of salary which is drawn by a Deputy Collector of the lowest grade."

He said, as the Bill stood the pay of the Deputy Collector in any district in which partitions were frequent, and in which an Estates' Partition Fund was started, would be charged to such fund. The hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal) objected to that provision, and asked for a reconsideration, and Mr. Dampier had been able to meet him as far as the section now proposed went. The hon'ble member was against the principle of the section altogether; but he was aware that the sense of the Council was against him, and was prepared to accept this modified provision. The tenor of the proposed section was, that whenever the work of partition was not enough, on a fair view of the matter, to occupy the whole time of a Deputy Collector, no charge was to be made on that account against the proprietors of the estates under partition. But when the work was sufficient to occupy one man's time, the pay of the Deputy Collector would be levied from the proprietors as part of the expenses of the partition. Then it was urged that the whole charge should not be debited to the Estates' Partition Fund, but merely a part of it, as the Government was interested in the work of partition. To that Mr. Dampier would answer, that under the section he now proposed, the amount to be charged was never more than the pay of a Deputy Collector of the lowest grade, whatever might be the salary of the officer actually employed on the duty, although as a fact a more highly paid officer would often be employed on this work. Secondly, what was charged was the bare pay of the Deputy Collector without any travelling allowances. He thought that the travelling allowances, and the difference between the actual pay drawn and the pay of the lowest grade, would amply represent the share of expense which the Government ought to bear.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal said, his views in this matter had been correctly explained by the hon'ble member. He was of opinion that as the services of the Deputy Collector were necessary, chiefly with the view of protecting the Government revenue, it was but fair that the Government should bear the expense of his employment in partition cases, the proprietors of

estates being made to pay the cost of all other establishment required for the work. The Council were aware that, under the law of inheritance, proprietors were entitled to partition, and they might amicably settle the partition amongst themselves if in such matters a second element was not in existence—he meant the Government revenue. It was therefore the duty of the legislature to provide that there should be a representative of the Government to watch and protect the interests of the Government. Such being the case, he thought it could not be unfair to call upon the Government to pay for the services of the Deputy Collector who was its representative. In fact it was this principle on which the Government had for the last seventy years been paying Deputy Collectors in charge of partition work, and BABOO KRISTODAS PAL was not aware of any circumstances which had since arisen and which required a departure from it. But as the sense of the Council seemed to be against such a provision, he intimated to the hon'ble mover that he would be prepared to accept this amendment if the hon'ble member would agree to divide the salary in equal moieties between the Government and the proprietors. This was an important question. The hon'ble member admitted that it was but just that the Government should contribute a portion of the expense consequent upon the employment of Deputy Collectors in the work of partition, but the section now proposed was not sufficient. It was true that the minimum pay of the Deputy Collector was to be charged, and that the Government might require the services of an experienced officer for the supervision of partition work; but on the principle on which he contended that the expense should be borne by the Government, it was quite immaterial what class of Deputy Collectors might be employed, when, strictly speaking, it was the duty of the Government to pay him. If the Government was directly interested in the work of the butwarah Deputy Collector, was it not right and proper that at least one-half the pay of such Deputy Collector should be borne by the State? BABOO KRISTODAS PAL thought the justice of this proposition was apparent. He would therefore move the insertion of the words "a moiety of" before the words "the salary" in line 11 of the proposed section, and that a similar amendment be made in Section 47, clause (*c*).

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said he was wholly opposed to the amendment. He could not conceive how the Government was interested in the partition of estates in the manner the hon'ble member supposed. Partitions were made solely for the convenience of the parties. It was one and the same thing to the Government whether the revenue was paid in one sum, or in two or more sums constituting the required amount for which the parent estate was liable. No doubt in the course of partitions it was necessary to guard the Government interest, so that each divided estate should be able to pay the amount of revenue assessed upon it. But in all other respects partitions were made entirely for the benefit and convenience of the persons concerned. Further, if partitions were not made by the Collector, they would have to be made by the civil court, and the expenses would be considerably increased. The assistance of the Deputy Collector was therefore given for facilitating the work of partition; and the ADVOCATE-GENERAL thought a sufficient concession was made by the Government allowing one of their officers to supervise the work. He could not admit that the Government was so interested in the work of partition as to be saddled with a portion of the cost.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said it was true that the Government was interested to the extent of seeing that the partition was not made so as to endanger the Government revenue; but if the Government officer were to confine himself to that, his duty would be merely to test the partition when brought to him ready made by the proprietors. But was that all he had to do? By no means; he had to begin at the beginning and attend to the whole process of measurement, ascertainment of true facts, collection of rent-rolls, and he had, generally speaking, to bring the proprietors together. The hon'ble member had said that if it were not for the necessity of protecting the Government revenue, the partition could be easily made by the parties themselves. MR. DAMPIER asked whether it had not been said over and over again in this Council that it was impossible, in the present state of society in this country, for the members even of a joint Hindoo family to agree together in carrying out

a common object of this sort. It came to this; if the Government were not to give the services of its officer in effecting the partition, the proprietors would, in the great majority of cases, be practically debarred from availing themselves of the benefits which the partition law held out to them, for they would be unable to make the necessary amicable combination for the attainment of the common object. Under these circumstances, it could not properly be said that the Deputy Collector was only employed, or was mainly employed, in partitions in the interests of the Government.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL'S amendment was then negatived, and the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier's motion was carried.

Verbal amendments were made in Sections 45, 47, and 60.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER the following section was substituted for Section 82:—

"82. Whenever the Collector shall have approved a partition (whether with or without amendments), he shall cause a notice to be served on each of the recorded proprietors that the papers will be submitted at once for confirmation of the partition by the Commissioner, and that any appeals or objections must be presented to the Commissioner, or to the Collector for transmission to the Commissioner, within thirty days of the date of the service of the said notice, or if the Collector has approved the partition with amendments, and the notice requires the proprietor to produce the extract of any partition in order that amendments may be noted thereon, or to take out a fresh extract from the partition paper, as provided in the next succeeding section, then within six weeks of such date."

Unimportant amendments were made in Sections 88, 100, 128, 131, 133, 147, and 149, and the position of some of the sections was transposed.

On the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier, the Bill was then passed.

SETTLEMENT OF RENT DISPUTES.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, the Bill to provide for enquiry into disputes regarding the rent payable by ryots in certain estates, and to prevent agrarian disturbances, was further considered in order to the settlement of its clauses.

A verbal amendment was made in Section 11.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that since the publication of the rules contained in Section 14*a* in the Gazette, public attention had been directed to them, and he might state for the information of the Council that his attention had been drawn to some of these rules as not being quite satisfactory. In the first place, it had been pointed out to him that the dictum of the High Court as to the rule of proportion was not quite consistent with the substantive law. When it was admitted on all hands, and when it was, he believed, unanimously agreed upon by this Council, that the rule of proportion was not at all workable, practical men thought that it was useless to encumber the present Act with that rule. It was only one full bench of the High Court which had laid down that rule: another full bench might upset it at any time.

Then with regard to the new rules that were proposed, he might observe that rule (*a*) was not quite explicit. It was contended that the proviso, that the Collector should fix the rent in such a manner as to represent such portion of the existing average gross value of the land with reference to the circumstances of each case, was not quite clear. It was urged that there was a confusion of terms in that rule, that was to say, between the rate of rent and the amount of rent. If the rate or the share of the produce were laid down, then the amount of rent would be regulated according to the circumstances of each case. But how could the rate or share of the gross value of the produce of the land be regulated with reference to the circumstances of each case? Whatever portion of the gross value of the produce the Collector might adjudicate should be decided according to some definite principle; that was to say, the rate being fixed, the amount of rent might be regulated according to the circumstances of each case. But if the rate was to vary according to the circumstances of each case, there would be great uncertainty and confusion; in fact, there would be no uniformity whatever. Not only would two different Collectors act in two different ways, but perhaps the same Collector might determine one rate of rent for one piece of land and another rate for another piece of land, though both pieces of land might be of the same quality and be possessed of the same

advantages. Therefore rule (*a*) was considered indefinite and calculated to lead to confusion.

Rule (*b*) was believed to be open to great objection, inasmuch as it intensified the evils which the ruling of Sir Barnes Peacock was calculated to produce. If it was difficult to carry out a ruling laid down by such an eminent authority like the late Chief Justice because the outgoings were not easy to be calculated, it would be much more difficult to calculate the net profits of cultivation, and then to divide the profits between the zemindar and the ryot. There were so many conflicting elements in these calculations, and it would be so difficult to bring them to a satisfactory conclusion, that practically it would be impossible to carry out rule (*b*).

With regard to rule (*c*), it was urged that it was a fair and equitable rule; but unless the allowance to be given to occupancy ryots were fixed by law, it might, in the one case, lead to injustice to the ryot, and in the other, if the Collector was so inclined, it might lead to injustice to the zemindar. In fact, it left every thing in the hands of the Collector, and possibly he might be led by his own sympathies and inclinations to defeat the intentions of the legislature, though acting in perfect good faith. Reference had been made by the Hon'ble President to the Punjab Tenancy Act and the Oudh Rent Act. His Honor very fully and lucidly explained the principles upon which those Acts were based; and if those principles were adopted, that was to say, if the deduction to be made from the rent of occupancy ryots were fixed by law, then the difficulty and confusion which were apprehended from the operation of rule (*c*) would disappear.

BABOO KRISTODAS PAL believed that the learned Secretary had received a communication from the British Indian Association upon the subject of these rules, in which all these arguments were fully set forth. He had endeavoured to state to the Council his opinion on these rules. He believed that the Council had come to a decision to lay down some rules for the guidance of the Collector: and it would be much more satisfactory if the Council would make the rules as definite as they possibly could.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said he would ask permission to add after the words "the Collector may" the words "if he think it proper so to do," in order to make it quite clear that the application of these rules was perfectly optional.

With regard to the observations which had been made as to the rules not being definite, they were simply a repetition of what had been said both in the Select Committee and in this Council. On the other hand, the Council was told by the hon'ble and learned member on his right (Mr. Bell) that these rules were an alteration of the existing law. The ADVOCATE-GENERAL had ventured to point out that they were not an alteration of the law, but that they were merely suggestions made to the Collector, which he might keep in view in deciding what might be "fair and equitable," provided he was unable to apply the rule of proportion laid down in Thakooranee Dossee's case. It was quite possible that the Council might fall into the difficulty apprehended by his learned friend—that they were altering the law, if they made the rules definite by giving to the zemindar a certain fixed proportion of the produce of the land. That would be an alteration of the law. Having regard to the fact that it was not the intention to alter the law, these rules could not be made more definite than they were; they might be susceptible of improvement, but they could not certainly be made more definite. The objection taken by the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal) was a good one; but unfortunately, as matters stood, the Council could not improve the rules, by overcoming the objection as to indefiniteness, without clashing with the other principle of not varying the substantive law. All that the rules were intended to point to was simply this, that when the rule in Thakooranee Dossee's case could not be applied, then the Collector, who would still have to determine what should be a fair and equitable rent so that the zemindar should get a fair proportion of the increased produce of the land, might be assisted by certain standards or principles to guide himself in arriving at his decision. That was all that these rules professed to do. It was intended that the rules should be supplementary to the broad principle laid down in Act X of 1859, that the

adjustment of rents should be "fair and equitable." These rules would point to what might be taken as standards of adjustment; they would furnish the *ratio decidendi*. He had remarked before upon the difference between the ground of enhancement and the mode of enhancement. The mode of enhancement was not the ground of enhancement, but the *ratio decidendi* upon which the enhancement should be fixed. If objection were made to the *ratio decidendi*, on the ground that it might embrace some ground found in Section 17 of Act X of 1859, the answer was that such ground was merely used as a means to an end, *i. e.* to the decision of what was fair and equitable. The rules only applied after it had been decided that the right to enhance existed, and the right only existed when a ground had been substantiated for enhancement. Once given the ground that the produce of the land had increased, and it followed under Section 17 of Act X of 1859 that the zemindar had a right to a proportion of the increased value. The question next arose as to what proportion? That question the Collector had to solve. He had to solve it by the rule laid down in Thakooranee Dossee's case; and if it could not be so solved, then these rules would enable him to arrive at a better result than if left to his own discretion, and he had to decide what was fair and equitable on principles somewhat resembling this, or else in an entirely arbitrary and capricious manner. This Council could not, under existing circumstances, and unless the law was altered, provide for uniformity of decision. There could be no uniformity where the measure of enhancement was what was "fair and equitable." But he did not think that a greater amount of uniformity would be ensured without than with these rules; in fact, he thought that the rules would tend to greater uniformity of decision.

With that explanation he could only say that he could not go further in the direction of these rules. They were open to the criticism and the objection that they were indefinite; but they were purposely so framed. It appeared to him that there was no reason for altering these rules, unless the Council was prepared to change the substantive law by which the adjustment of rents between zemindars and ryots was at present regulated.

His Honor the President observed, with reference to the letter which had been received from the British Indian Association, that the main objection therein set forth was that the rules in the Bill left a great deal of discretion in the hands of the Collector. He would point out that the discretion left in the hands of the Collector was not at all wider than it at present was; and the discretion so left was hardly so wide as that which was now left to the civil court. The rules that had been introduced left the Bill where it was, namely a Bill for transferring temporarily that jurisdiction in certain particular classes of cases.

The Advocate-General's amendment was then agreed to.

Verbal amendments were then made, on the motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Dampier, in Sections 14*a*, 26, and 27.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier said, as he would not be present at the next meeting of the Council, he wished to say that he did not like the Bill in the form in which it was proposed to be passed. He would have liked the Bill to give the Government very much more arbitrary powers; and he would have insisted that whatever was done in the exercise of those arbitrary powers, should be done on the responsibility of the highest revenue authority. He would have had it recognized to be a very severe remedy applied to a very severe disease. But the Bill had acquired a more judicial character in the hands of the Select Committee.

It only remained for him to say of these rules that his own opinion was that it was of little practical importance whether the rules were introduced in the Bill or not. But the Council were given to understand that it would be very much more acceptable to the parties, who would be more immediately concerned with this Bill, if some such rules were introduced. It appeared to him that the rules authorized the Collector to do nothing which he might not do if no such rules existed; and therefore the introduction of them into the Bill was a defect which was open to criticism from a legislative point of view. But in view of making the Bill less unpalatable to those whose interests were touched, and who felt strongly on the subject, he had voted with those members

who wished to have the rules such as they were. At any rate they seemed to him to be quite innocuous.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL observed that if what the hon'ble mover had just said was true, that it would be immaterial whether the Council passed this Bill with or without these rules, he thought they should be left out. He still entertained the opinion that the rules were totally opposed to the existing law. That was simply his own opinion, and as his opinion differed from that of the hon'ble and learned Advocate-General, it was probable that his opinion was wrong. But such was the opinion he had arrived at after great deliberation, and he was aware that it was an opinion which was shared by others. But if, as the hon'ble mover seemed to think, it was immaterial whether or not the rules were retained in the Bill, MR. BELL should certainly suggest for the consideration of the Council whether it would not be better to do without them altogether.

The Bill as amended was then ordered to be published in the Gazette.

REGISTRATION OF ESTATES.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER, the Bill to provide for the registration of revenue-paying estates and revenue-free lands, and of the proprietors and managers thereof, was further considered in order to the settlement of its clauses.

The following new section was introduced after Section 28 :—

"28*a*. Whenever it shall appear to the Collector in the course of an enquiry made in respect of an application under section 37 or section 42, or otherwise, that any person whose name is recorded in the General Register as proprietor or manager, or joint proprietor or joint manager of an estate or revenue-free property, is no longer in possession of any interest in such estate or property as proprietor or manager, and that the names of other persons have been recorded as proprietors or managers of every portion of the interest in respect of which such proprietor or manager's name was borne on the register, the Collector may order the name of such person to be struck out from among the recorded proprietors or managers of such estate or property, and, if required, may grant him a certificate to that effect."

Verbal amendments were made in Sections 37, 39, 55, 57, and 75; and Section 38 was omitted as unnecessary.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER moved the substitution of the following new sections for Sections 74, 77, and 78 :—

74. "The Collector shall supply an extract from any Register mentioned in this Act to any person who may apply for the same, subject to the payment of such fees for searching and copying as may be prescribed by the Board; and to any extract so supplied shall be appended a note signed by the Collector certifying whether any application for registration under this Act in respect of the estate or revenue-free property to which the extract relates is pending before the Collector, or on a reference by the Collector before a Civil Court, and if any such application be so pending, specifying the extent of the interest to which such application relates, and the grounds on which it is based."

77. "No person shall be bound to pay rent to any person claiming such rent as proprietor, or manager of an estate or revenue free property in respect of which he is required by this Act to cause his name to be registered, or as mortgagee, unless the name of such claimant shall have been registered under this Act;

and no person being liable to pay rent to two or more such proprietors managers, or mortgagees holding in common tenancy, shall be bound to pay to any one such proprietor, manager, or mortgagee more than the amount which bears the same proportion to the whole of such rent, as the extent of the interest in respect of which such proprietor, manager, or mortgagee is registered, bears to the entire estate or revenue-free property."

78. "The receipt of any proprietor, manager, or mortgagee whose name and the extent of whose interest is registered under this Act shall afford full indemnity to any person paying rent to such proprietor, manager, or mortgagee, unless an application for registration under this Act relating to the interest in respect of which such proprietor, manager, or mortgagee is registered, is pending before the Collector, or on a reference by the Collector before a Civil Court."

The sections referred to were those which provided that the ryot should not be bound to pay rent to any one other than a registered proprietor, and that he should have indemnity for payments made to such proprietors. As the sections stood they were incomplete. The effect of them was to place any person who had given in an application for registration of his name precisely in the same favorable position as one whose name was actually registered.

On reconsidering the sections carefully with the learned Advocate-General they were satisfied of two things; first, that it was quite impossible to give to the rent-payers the protection which it was so desirable to give, if mere applicants were to be treated on the same footing as registered proprietors; and secondly, that there was no sound reason for so doing. It might be said that the applicant had done all he could to effect registration, and that therefore it was hard to keep him out of his rents until the application was disposed of, but he would remind the Council that such an applicant would be in one of two positions. Either his right to registration would be unopposed, in which case it would be disposed of as a matter of routine immediately the month's notices were expired, or else the right to registration would be opposed, in which case the applicant's position would be that he was asking to have his name substituted for that of another which was already on the register; which right was also claimed by some other person, either the one whose name was already on the register or some other. That was exactly the crisis at which the ryot most required the protection of these sections. It might be said that it was hard to keep a proprietor out of his rent until the question of his possession was decided; that it was not his fault that his claim was disputed. But it was by no means certain that he was in the right; and surely in such a case the onus lay on the claimant. It would be observed that the point that had to be determined for the settlement of the dispute as to registration was precisely the point which a plaintiff would have to make good in a suit for rent against the ryot. Putting aside the case of written contracts, on sueing for rent a plaintiff must prove that he was in possession; and the moment he had succeeded in proving that, the obstacle to register his name as a proprietor fell to the ground. Without proving this point he could not recover rents by legal process; the moment he succeeded in proving it, the condition as to registration would no longer be a bar against his recovering.

Another very important point was that, as MR. DAMPIER had said, the time when a dispute existed was the precise time at which the ryot wanted protection. As long as two men were claiming the same four annas share at present, the claimant with the longest lattee probably succeeded in collecting the rents which represented the disputed interest. Any thing which would tend to put an end to this state of things must be so far good. On the whole, then, the Advocate-General and he considered that a man should not get the benefits of registration until his name was actually registered.

MR. DAMPIER would now explain how the sections were expected to work. Under the proposed Section 77 the tenant was not bound to pay rent to any person claiming as proprietor or mortgagee of an estate in respect of which he was bound to register, unless his name was registered, and further the tenant was bound to pay no one except according to the extent of the share registered. Then Section 78 enacted that, for payments so made, the tenant would get indemnity, except as to any shares for which some other person had applied to be registered. For instance, A, B, C, and D were four proprietors who were registered as possessing four-annas' share each. Under Section 77 a tenant need not pay more than a four-annas share of rent to each, and the fact of having so paid rent would give him an indemnity against all other comers, except in one case. Suppose there was an application pending by X for registration of his name in lieu of D for one of the four-annas' shares. In that case the receipts of A, B, and C would give an indemnity for the rent paid in respect of their shares. But because there was a pending application for the substitution of X's name in the place of D, a payment made to D would no longer afford indemnity. The tenant was not bound to pay to the claimant X on the one hand, and on the other X would have no status for harassing the tenant by demands for rent; at the same time the law would not hold out any special encouragement to him to pay to D. He might pay or not as he chose, and any payments would be at his own peril; in fact, while improving the tenant's position in other respects, the law would leave the tenant precisely where he now was in respect of D.

Now, how was the tenant to know whether any application was pending;—that was an all-important question. The Council would now go back to Section

74, which provided that the Collector should supply extracts from the registers to any one who wanted them. So far there was this anomaly, that the Collector would in the case above instanced give an extract in which it would be stated that A, B, C, and D were each registered for four-annas' share of the estate. That by itself would mislead the tenant into the belief that he would have full indemnity in respect of payments for each of these shares; whereas, in fact, there was lurking in the Collector's office an application by X for the registration of his name in lieu of D, which would have the effect, under Section 77, of destroying the indemnity for payments made to D. To guard against this danger it was provided by Section 74 that whenever a Collector gave an extract from his register, for whatever purpose, he should be bound to give to the person taking the extract a certificate stating whether any application for registration was pending before him, or was under reference to the civil court in regard to the estate. The Collector was absolutely prohibited from giving an extract without such certificate. Further, by Section 75 it was provided that when any change was made in the register, the widest publicity should be given of the fact on the estate to which the mutation related.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal said he was sorry that he could not agree with the hon'ble mover in the view he had taken of the new sections which he had just moved. Baboo Kristodas Pal did not expect that the hon'ble member would recede from the position which he had assumed. If he referred back to the history of the principle which underlay sections 77 and 78, he would find that it began with what he ventured to call a piece of outlawry, and it had ended again with another piece of much the same sort. He himself suggested that if the respective shares of proprietors were registered and facilities given to the ryots to know what were the respective shares of proprietors, and if provisions were made authorizing the ryots to pay only to the extent of the registered shares and not more, a great reform would be made upon the present system of the separate management of joint estates. He did not then expect that his suggestions would fructify in the way they saw in the sections before the Council. For it practically led to the disqualification of a proprietor who happened to be in dispute with a co-sharer as to the extent of his share. Section 77 was by far the most important, and it declared that no ryot should be bound to pay rent to any person who was not registered. Now, as he had pointed out before, a person, however anxious to have his share registered, might find many difficulties in carrying out the registration; for instance, a person might apply for registry, but the extent of his share might be contested by other sharers and he might be referred to the Civil Court, and so there might be delay and difficulty in obtaining registration. In the meantime was that proprietor to be deprived of the right of receiving rent from his ryots? He had been receiving rent; the ryots did not question his right or the extent of his share, but the legislature stepped in and required him to register. He was willing to register, but he had failed to do so because some one else put in an objection. As soon as he applied for registration an objection was made, and in the meantime the law declared that no ryot was bound to pay him any rent. The practical effect of the section would be to prevent the ryots from paying the rent. Section 78 made the point still more clear. It said to the ryot "not only are you not bound to pay, but if you do pay you will not be indemnified for such payment." What would be the combined effect of the two provisions taken together? The ryot would see that he might have to pay again, and that the best course would be that he should not pay at all. Was that the position to which the legislature should deliberately drive the zemindar, because it was necessary for purposes of State to pass a law for registration, the primary object of which was to enforce certain responsibilities which had been imposed upon the zemindars?

Baboo Kristodas Pal submitted that the good of the measure would be greatly neutralized if the sections as now presented were passed without modification. He accepted the original section because it was founded on some principles of equity; because he thought that a ryot should not be compelled to pay rent to proprietors who were not registered. But if a proprietor had made

an application for registration, and owing to a dispute his application could not be registered, his right to levy rent should not be barred. If hereafter the court decided that he had no right to collect rent, the ryot or the rightful owner would hold him liable for the rent which had been paid. But it was not for the legislature to prevent the ryot from paying rent. The hon'ble mover had said that a proprietor who had applied for, but had not succeeded in effecting registration owing to a dispute, could not receive rent unless he proved his right in court, because the same evidence which was required for registration under this law would be necessary to establish a claim for rent. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL joined issue on that point. If the zemindar had been in the habit of receiving rent, he had only to show that he had so received the rents in order to entitle him to continue to collect [The ADVOCATE-GENERAL—Suppose there was a notice from a rival zemindar; the ryot might have to pay twice over.] If a ryot paid rent to a man who was not entitled to receive it, he could easily recover the rent so paid. BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said that the legislature should not drive a man to a position in which if he had not means of his own he would be unable to meet the Government demand. On these grounds he opposed these sections, and said that he thought that the section as it originally stood was fair and equitable.

The HON'BLE MR. DAMPIER said he should only take up two points in the hon'ble gentleman's speech. He asked whether this was a position in which the Council ought to throw the zemindar, because they found it necessary to pass a Bill to compel registration for the general executive purposes of the Government. He must emphatically deny that the clauses exempting ryots from liability to pay rent to persons who were not registered were now introduced out of the desire of the Government to enforce registration. It was quite true that when the Bill was introduced the disability to sue was imposed on the zemindar as a direct means of enforcing registration, but he had joined his hon'ble friend in throwing out that section as for that object. He thought the means for enforcing registration were quite sufficient without it. Now, however, it was agreed that the registration of shares would lose more than half its value, unless it could be made use of to give some protection to tenants, some light to guide them as to whom they were to make their payments. It had been found absolutely impossible to frame sections in such a way that the tenant should really be protected in making payments in accordance with the reg stration, if the right of a mere applicant to recover rent from him as well was reserved; and it came to this, that either the Council must wipe out altogether all those sections which affected to give ryots such protection, and to confer such an enormous boon, or else they must put the man who had not succeeded in getting his application for registration decided, into the position in which this section placed him. MR DAMPIER had already said that if there was no dispute, the procedure for registration would be merely of a formal character. But if there was a dispute, that was exactly the case in which a ryot, if acting *bonâ fide*, required all the assistance and relief which the law could give him.

The hon'ble gentleman had said that the registration of the names of proprietors and the obtaining of a decree for rent did not depend upon the same point being proved. For instance, a man might be receiving rents, but under this section he would no longer be entitled to recover rents if his name was not registered. But if he had received rents, was he not in possession as proprietor, and what else had he to establish under this Bill to secure registration? [The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL.—The extent of share.]

He believed that there was no *via media*, and it would rest with the Council either to strike out these sections altogether, or to accept them and place an applicant for registration in the position in which these sections placed him.

The HON'BLE THE ACTING ADVOCATE-GENERAL said these two sections were the only sections by which it would be possible to give the ryot an indemnity for payments made by him. If the ryot was bound to pay to a man who had only applied for registration, what possible indemnity could there be, and the ryot might have to pay twice over. But in all these matters one must not look to apprehensions of a vague character: one must look to the usual consequences of events connected with registration. When a person

had been long in possession and had received rents for a considerable number of consecutive years, there would be no difficulty in effecting registration. It might be said that in this country false claims were put forward; but even false claims must have some sort of basis to go upon. It could scarcely be supposed that when a person was in possession for twenty or thirty years his claim would be resisted by persons who sprang up at the time of the application for registration. The ADVOCATE-GENERAL's answer to a great many of the objections made was that a person who was in possession would have no difficulty in having himself registered; that if objections were raised to the registration of a person so situated, he would have no difficulty in satisfying the Collector, through the medium of his gomashtas and naibs and the ryots themselves, that he had been in possession, and he would be put on the register at once. But if there were serious doubts as to possession, the Collector would refer the case to the civil court. If it so happened, was it not fair to suppose that the possession was not clear, and that it was a *bonâ fide* case of disputed possession? The object was to give the ryots an indemnity. A strong argument in favour of registration of the extent of shares was that at present the unfortunate ryot, instead of paying sixteen annas to the rupee, had to pay seventeen annas, and sometimes eighteen annas or more. It was for the purpose of protecting the ryot that registration of the extent of shares was proposed, and when it was proposed to give him the benefit resulting from such registration, it was objected that the Council were giving a boon to which he was not entitled.

Taking up the subject of registration as it now stood—THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL had seen cases in which the evidence as to the fact of possession was equally balanced; both parties paid the Government revenue, both had gomashtas on the estate, and ryots had sworn to the truth of the case on either side. In such cases the Collector and the Commissioner could not but refer the parties to the civil court. In other cases he apprehended that the Collector would have no difficulty in deciding who was in possession, and making a mutation of names. If there was no one who could legitimately receive the rent and give a receipt, the rents should remain where they ought to remain. The hon'ble member said that if the ryots paid the rent to the wrong person they might be recovered back. Why should the onus be thrown upon the ryot? Where there was a formidable dispute and neither party was able to obtain registration, then he thought it was nothing but fair and equitable that during the existence of that dispute the ryots should be protected. At present there was no machinery to protect the ryot; for although the civil court might appoint a receiver, in the mofussil the appointment of a receiver was very seldom resorted to. THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL thought there was nothing unjust in these sections. If a man had possession of a zemindary, registration followed as a matter of course; if he was not in possession, or if possession were disputed, it was not hard that the supposed possessor should not collect his rents until the dispute was settled.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said that although he was unwilling to prolong the discussion, he wished to make a few brief remarks. The hon'ble member on the left (Baboo Kristodas Pal) said that supposing a zemindar was unable to collect his rents because he could not get registration, yet he was called upon to pay the revenue. Now, it appeared to HIS HONOR that by section 54 that could not happen, because if the Collector took the revenue from the zemindar, you might depend upon it that the Collector would give him registration; if there was any doubt, the Collector would decide it summarily in favour of the man from whom he took the revenue. It was not conceivable that any Collector would be so unreasonable as to refuse registration to the man from whom he received the revenue. So he must confess that he was quite unable to perceive the difficulty which had been pointed out.

After some conversation the Council divided:—

Ayes 6.

HON'BLE MR. BROOKES.
" BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN.
" MR. BELL.
" MR. REYNOLDS.
" MR. DAMPIER.
" THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL.

Noes 4.

THE HON'BLE MOULVIE MEER MAHOMED ALI.
HON'BLE NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI.
" BABOO KRISTODAS PAL.
" BABOO ISSUR CHUNDER MITTER.

So the motion was carried.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal moved the introduction of the following section :—

"It shall be lawful for the Collector, before selling an estate for arrears of revenue, to send notice by registered letter or otherwise to the address of the registered proprietor, informing him of the amount of the arrear ; and the expense of such registered letter or other notice shall be recoverable from the estate, or share of an estate, as an arrear of revenue, but no sale shall be liable to be questioned on the ground that such registered letter or other notice was not issued or served."

The object of the provision might, he said, be attained by executive action, but he thought it would be more satisfactory if it were embodied in the law. This might also be regarded as one of the advantages of registration. The proposal was made in Select Committee in that view, and as far as he was aware the majority of the Committee agreed to it. If the Council accepted the principle of the section, the wording could be settled afterwards.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier said he was against the motion, because, although the amendment did not say that the Collector should be bound to issue a registered letter before putting up an estate to sale for arrears of revenue, the effect would be to make every one expect that a registered letter would come before his estate was sold ; it would tend to make the careless more careless, the dilatory more dilatory, in the payment of revenue. The last day of payment would no longer be on a fixed day for all, but would practically be some day after notice had been given to each proprietor that his estate was in arrear, such notice being given by a registered letter. Such a provision would do away with whatever the present much-abused law had in it of good in the way of making the zemindar punctual in the payment of revenue. If such a provision were published in a law, it would be a real hardship to sell any estate without issuing the registered notice, and although the civil court could not reverse a sale on the ground of no registered notice having been issued, still with such a clause existing in the law creating an expectation of notice by registered letter before an estate was put up for sale, no sale made by the Collector without the issue of such notice would ever be upheld in the large discretion given to the superior revenue authorities by the law.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal said it was well known that the sunset law as it was called was most rigorous, and that the Government was desirous of modifying its rigour. The Lieutenant-Governor had shown a most laudable desire to deal leniently in cases of default, being convinced that the present law was harsh. His Honor's opinion had been expressed in the official correspondence that had been published, that he would rather that notice were given in all such cases ; and it was on the strength of that opinion that the proposal was made in Committee. Baboo Kristodas Pal did hope that the harsh and rigorous sunset law would be modified, if there was any way of modifying it without risk to the revenue.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dampier said the proposed provision would be of no effect legally, but morally it would create a difficulty. The object sought to be attained might just as well be attained by executive orders passed by the Government; and those orders might be tempered so as to adapt themselves to circumstances, *e.g.*, it might be ordered that in cases in which the amount of arrear was less than a certain percentage of the annual revenue, a registered letter might issue.

The motion was then negatived.

His Honor the President said,—"Before we break up I want to crave the attention of the Council for a few minutes with reference to the departure of our colleague, Mr. Dampier. He has now been exclusively devoted to legislative business for two sessions, and to-day is the last occasion on which he will sit at present in the Council. We may hope before long to see him back amongst us; but as he will be absent for some time, I think it desirable to place on record what, I may say, is the unanimous sense of all members with regard to the great services he has rendered to the cause of legislation in Bengal during these two years.

I may call to the recollection of the members the number of Acts which have been passed through MR. DAMPIER'S instrumentality; not so much the easier measures which have been passed, such as the Bill for the Realization of Arrears in Government Estates, the Famine Advances Recovery Bill, the Mahomedan Marriage and Divorce Registration Bill. The first two were small measures; and with regard to the Mahomedan Marriage Bill, another member of the Council had a great share in its preparation. But even then it was through MR. DAMPIER'S instrumentality that this last named Bill was passed into law. Then he had also the preparation of the Irrigation Bill which has passed into law; also the Bill regarding the Abkaree or Excise Revenue Law. And latterly, he has been in charge of those two very difficult measures which have been passed through this Council to-day, namely, the Bill relating to Municipalities in Bengal, and the Bill relating to the Partition of Estates. Besides that, he has had in hand what now are brought into a passable shape—that is, a shape in which the Bills may be passed through the Council—measures relating to the registration of estates and the prevention of agrarian disputes. We may hope that these two measures will soon pass the Council either with or without further amendment. So the list I have just read of the measures which have been passed through the hon'ble member's instrumentality does represent a large amount of legislation; and I am sure we shall all long remember the great carefulness, the conscientious and laborious assiduity, supported by the very extensive local knowledge and experience which he has invariably displayed. No doubt MR. DAMPIER will acknowledge the great assistance he has received from his colleagues in committee. But still I believe it will be the opinion of every one present that it is to him that the elaboration and comprehensiveness and practical utility of these measures is chiefly due. And I am sure that we shall all wish him speedy recovery of his health, which must have been considerably impaired by his arduous labours, and assure him of our strong recollection of the great value and usefulness of his services amongst us."

The Council was then adjourned to Saturday, the 15th instant.

Saturday, the 15th April 1876.

Present:

HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL, *presiding.*
The Hon'ble V. H. SCHALCH, C.S.I.,
The Hon'ble G. C. PAUL, *Acting Advocate-General,*
The Hon'ble SIR STUART HOGG, KT.,
The Hon'ble H. J. REYNOLDS,
The Hon'ble H. BELL,
The Hon'ble BABOO RAMSHUNKER SEN, RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble BABOO ISSER CHUNDER MITTER RAI BAHADOOR,
The Hon'ble BABOO KRISTODAS PAL,
The Hon'ble NAWAB SYED ASHGAR ALI DILER JUNG, C.S.I.,
and
The Hon'ble MOULVIE MEER MAHOMED ALI.

SETTLEMENT OF RENT DISPUTES.

On the motion of the HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL the Bill for inquiry into disputes regarding rent and to prevent agrarian disturbances was further considered in order to the settlement of its clauses.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said the first amendment he had on the paper was to add the following proviso to section 14*a*—

"Provided that no ryot whose rent is enhanced under the above rules shall be liable to any increase of rent in excess of twenty-five per centum on the existing rent."

Since he put that amendment on the paper, it had been represented to him that it would be inconvenient to limit the discretion of the Collector in the manner proposed in the amendment. It had been said that in Eastern Bengal the ryots in some estates held at low rents, and that twenty-five per cent. might

not be a sufficient enhancement to impose upon them. In deference to the opinion that had been expressed, he asked the Council to permit him to withdraw the amendment. But he wished at the same time to explain the circumstances under which he had been induced to put his amendment on the motion paper. He was afraid that it might be thought that he was anxious by a side-wind to neutralize the effect of the rules which were agreed to by a large majority of the Council about two weeks ago. He could assure the Council that that was not his intention at all. His object in putting the amendment on the paper was this, that as in the case of a suitor who goes to a court of equity from a court of law, the court of equity imposed such terms on the suitor as equity seemed to demand; so on that principle he thought that the Government, when giving the zemindars the advantage of an exceptional piece of legislation, would be justified in saying, "we are willing to give you the advantage of this law, provided you consent to these terms, that you will not under this exceptional procedure enhance your rents at one leap more than 25 per cent." That was the object which induced MR. BELL to put this amendment upon the paper; but as he found that it had been objected to by hon'ble members, whose opinions he was bound to respect, he would now ask permission to withdraw it.

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL moved the insertion of the following section after section 14*a*:—

"14*b*. Nothing in the above rules shall be held to entitle a zemindar or other landowner to an enhancement of rent upon any ground which he could not have urged in a civil court."

He said that though there had been an unfortunate difference of opinion both as to the expediency and the operation of these new rules, he was happy to say that there was one point on which they were all unanimously agreed, and that was that in a temporary measure of procedure like the Bill before the Council, they should make no change whatever in the substantive law of the land. But though such was the intention of the Council, he was afraid that when these rules came into operation Collectors would consider themselves bound by these rules alone, and that they were freed from the obligation of following the law as laid down in Act X of 1859. Now he was sure the Council would agree with him that it would be very undesirable, as well as a great calamity, if the Collector was to follow one law in his court, and the Judge another law in his court. The result of such a system would be this, that if a zemindar found that the law as interpreted by the Collector was more to his interest than the law as administered by the civil court, all he would have to do would be to get up a little agrarian disturbance in order to bring in the jurisdiction of the Collector. The object of the amendment was to make the intention of the Council clear. It was, he believed, the unanimous intention of the Council that the substantive law should not be changed, and the object of the amendment was to make that intention clear, so that no Collector might misunderstand or misapply these new rules.

He would give only one illustration of the danger he apprehended in enacting these rules without the amendment he proposed. According to the present practice, no zemindar could enhance rent except on the grounds stated in the notice of enhancement. But he feared that if these rules were enacted in their present form, the Collector would not consider himself in any way bound by the notice, but think himself at liberty to decree an enhancement of rent on any grounds he pleased.

It was for these reasons that he thought it desirable that they should expressly state in the Bill that the Collector should not give the zemindar any enhancement of rent, except on grounds on which he could obtain enhancement if he had pursued the ordinary remedy in the civil court. These were the grounds which induced MR. BELL to give notice of this amendment, and for these reasons he asked the Council to agree to it.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL said this was substantially a revival of the question which he had ventured to answer on the last occasion, when he had endeavoured to explain the difference between a ground of enhancement and the *ratio decidendi* involved in fixing the proper sum as an enhanced rent.

In section 13 of this Bill it was provided that "in the disposal of such suits the Collector shall, as far as possible, follow the procedure prescribed in Act X of 1859." That being so, the grounds of enhancement must be the grounds of enhancement laid down in Act X of 1859, and that Act contained the grounds for the enhancement of rent as to occupancy ryots.

This Bill in no way interfered with the grounds of enhancement; and consequently he was unable to discover any reason for putting in this proviso in the shape of a rider. The grounds of enhancement contained in Act X of 1859 would continue to be observed as the only grounds for enhancement of rent under this Bill. He felt sure that the introduction of the proposed section would do no good, while it might in some way or other, at present unknown, interfere with the proper working of the rules; and the persistency with which the hon'ble member had opposed these rules did not incline the ADVOCATE-GENERAL to adopt an amendment, though apparently innocuous.

He had over and over again pointed out that these rules were not compulsory, but simply auxiliary, and that the Collector might or might not follow them as he thought fit. In fact, the words which were lately added were introduced for the purpose of giving perspicuity to these rules, and as the point of clearness had been attained, he certainly thought that the proposed amendment was altogether uncalled for, and in fact not needed.

He had endeavoured to explain on previous occasions the office of these rules, but unfortunately, whether in consequence of not rendering his remarks on the subject intelligible, or for some other reason, he had failed to convince the hon'ble member of the accuracy of his views. He would therefore repeat as a final attempt that the grounds of enhancement were quite distinct from the determination of the proportion in which that enhancement should be made. The grounds of enhancement were stated in section 17 of Act X of 1859, and were left unaltered by the present Bill. The rules were simply framed for the purpose of aiding the Collector, in the event of his finding the rule of proportion unworkable. Any one who wished to satisfy himself of the necessity of some such rules might consult the last letter received from the British Indian Association, in which the question of the enhancement of rent and the unworkable character of the rule of proportion were treated in an able manner. For the above reasons he would vote against the amendment.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said that he was surprised at the opposition raised to his amendment by his hon'ble and learned friend, because if the rules in the Bill were not opposed to the substantive law, there could be no harm in putting in this amendment. If, on the contrary, the rules were liable to be construed in a sense opposed to the existing law, then his amendment was absolutely necessary, in order that the intention of the Council might not be misunderstood. He was afraid, and was still afraid, that if these rules went out from the Council without the rider attached to them which he had suggested, the Collectors would consider that they were freed from the ordinary rent law. The hon'ble and learned Advocate-General had expressed his surprise that MR. BELL should persist in thinking that these rules were opposed to the substantive law, and he attributed this misconception of the rules to the fact that he had not on the previous occasion made himself clearly understood. But MR. BELL would assure his hon'ble and learned friend that had he done himself a great injustice in thinking that he had not made himself clearly understood. His hon'ble and learned friend's interpretation of the law was clear enough, but it certainly was one with which MR. BELL could not agree. This, however, was not a question which he would wish to argue before the Council. His reason for bringing forward the amendment was not to dispute the position taken up by the learned Advocate-General, but merely to make the intentions of the Council so clear that no one could misunderstand them. If, however, it was the feeling of the Council that it was not advisable to add this rider to the rules, he would not press his amendment.

After some conversation the motion was by leave withdrawn.

On the motion of THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL the Bill was then passed.

REGISTRATION OF ESTATES.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. BELL the Bill to provide for the registration of revenue-paying estates and revenue-free lands, and of the proprietors and managers thereof, was further considered in order to the settlement of its clauses.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL moved the omission, from the end of paragraph 1 of section 55, of the words "accordingly, subject to any orders which may subsequently be made by any civil court." The words, he said, were unnecessary; any person could at any time bring a suit in a civil court to rectify an entry in the register. The motion was a purely formal one, which he would ask the Council to accept it.

The motion was agreed to.

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said, the next amendment he had to propose referred to certain new sections which had been introduced at the last meeting of the Council, namely sections 74, 77, and 78. It would perhaps be in the memory of the Council that these sections were introduced on the motion of Mr. Dampier for the purpose of protecting ryots who paid their rents to registered proprietors. The sections were framed by Mr. Dampier in consultation with the hon'ble and learned Advocate-General, but they were opposed by the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal), and many objections were urged against them. The principle of the sections was, however, affirmed on a division by a very considerable majority. After the Council rose, the Advocate-General suggested that MR. BELL should again go over the sections to see if he could propose any modification of them to meet the objections which had been raised. He accordingly consulted several gentlemen outside of this Council, and also the hon'ble member on his right (Mr. Reynolds), and the result was the amendment which he had the honor to propose. If the Council would refer to the sections they would find that their operation was two-fold; first, as they affected proprietors already in possession and entered on the register as registered proprietors; and secondly, as they affected applicants for registration whose claim to registration was disputed. It would be observed that there was a wide distinction between a proprietor in possession of estates and whose name was on the register, and persons who were not in possession and whose claim for registration was disputed.

With regard to proprietors already in possession, these rules seemed to MR. BELL to operate somewhat unfairly. Their effect was this. If a proprietor was in possession and was collecting rents without opposition from his ryots, these collections were liable to be summarily stopped by any person filing a petition to have his name entered on the register as proprietor. The mere application of a stranger for the registry of his name would in this way stop the collections of a registered zemindar who had been in possession for years. The object of this stringent provision was to protect the ryots from paying rent twice over. But it seemed to MR. BELL that when a person was in possession and his name was upon the register, he ought to be allowed to collect the rents until his name was removed from the register. Therefore what he proposed was this, that when a zemindar was in possession with his name upon the register, he should continue to receive rents from the ryots; and that his receipt for the rent should be a valid receipt, and an effectual discharge to the ryots from any demands which an adverse claimant might afterwards make upon him. If the claimant for registration substantiated his right to registration and possession, he would recover the rents which had been wrongfully withheld from him, not from the ryots who had already paid the rent, but from the zemindar who had received it. That was the ordinary course which was adopted when a man received possession with mesne profits. He therefore proposed to omit in section 74 all the words after the word "Board" in line 7:—

"and to any extract so supplied shall be appended a note signed by the Collector certifying whether any application for registration under this Act in respect of the estate or revenue-free property to which the extract relates is pending before the Collector, or on a reference by the Collector before a civil court, and if any such application be so pending, specifying the extent of the interest to which such application relates, and the grounds on which it is based."

He proposed to omit this latter part of the section, which provided tha the Collector was to note whether an adverse application for registration had been made. And he also proposed to omit the corresponding words in section 78, after the word "mortgagee" in line 7:—

"unless an application for registration under this Act relating to the interest in respect of which such proprietor, manager, or mortgagee is registered, is pending before the Collector, or on a reference by the Collector before a civil court."

The effect of omitting these words would be that every person who had his name on the register would be recognized, as far as the payment of rent by the ryots was concerned, as proprietor of the estate, until some other person dislodged his name from the register and obtained the substitution of his own name in its place. That was the first object of the amendments.

The next point was to consider the case of the claimant to possession and registration. If hon'ble members would turn to section 55 they would find that it dealt with this question. Section 55 related to disputes as to succession. It very often happened that there was a dispute both as to succession to the estate and as to the share to which a person was entitled. It was perfectly impossible for the Collector summarily, without inquiry, to put any person into possession. But it was not desirable, while these disputes were going on before the Collector and the civil court, that the rents should remain uncollected; for if the rents were not collected there might be no money from which to pay the revenue. The fear was that if the proprietor was unable to collect rents, he would be unable to meet the revenue. Therefore MR. BELL proposed that whenever there was a doubt as to who was entitled to possession, the Collector should have power to appoint a receiver, who would collect the rents and defray from the collections the expenses of management and the Government revenue; and any surplus that remained would be paid over to the person whom the Collector or the civil court might find to be entitled to registration.

MR. BELL thought that if these amendments were adopted by the Council the objections which had been raised by the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal) would be in a great measure removed. He thought it was reasonable to concede these amendments, and he believed that if they were conceded these provisions would be satisfactory to the zemindars.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said, he believed that a communication had been received from the British Indian Association in connection with these provisions of the Bill. He would ask the permission of the President to allow the Secretary to read the communication.

The communication, which was as follows, was then read by the Secretary:—

"Dated Calcutta, the 14th April 1876.

From—RAJA JOTENDRO MOHUN TAGORE, Hony. Secy., British Indian Association,
To—The Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Government of Bengal, Legislative Department.

WITH reference to the provisions in the Registration of Estates Bill introduced at the last sitting of the Council of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor for making laws and regulations, declaring that no person shall be bound to pay rent to any person claiming such rent as proprietor, manager, or mortgagee of an estate, unless the name of such claimant shall have been registered, the Committee of the British Indian Association desire to submit that these provisions (sections 77-78) are calculated to lead to the greatest hardship and injustice, and produce evils which are certainly not contemplated by the legislature, but which, they fear, cannot be avoided from the peculiar circumstances under which litigation is fostered in this country.

Although the declaration contained in section 77 is not intended to operate as a penal clause, practically it will have that effect; and it cannot but be most arbitrary and unjust that a proprietor should be outlawed even if he should fail to register his name, though the law provides sufficiently deterring penalty against such default.

But the Committee fear that the provisions under comment would rouse the evil passions of persons and foment disputes where there might have been none in existence. His Honor in Council cannot be unaware that unscrupulous mooktears and other designing persons are too apt to take advantage of any law and sow seeds of disputes between members of the same family. The Committee would not be surprised if these sections should produce discord where there was harmony, and give a license to the strong to prey over the weak. For instance, an estate may be held by four persons, all of whom collect the rent separately; all of them are required by law to register their names and shares; they make the necessary applications; the more powerful of them may take a fancy to dispute the extent of the shares of the two weaker parties; the facility of procedure offered would operate as an encouragement to such mischievous proceedings; it may take some months before the disputes are determined, but in the meantime the injured proprietors, though they were hitherto in the receipt of rent, would be deprived of the right of realizing it, while they would be bound to meet punctually their share of every instalment of the Government revenue to protect their property from sale.

Nothing could be more unreasonable or unjust than a provision of law which would produce such a result.

The evils apprehended from the new sections would be produced in a variety of ways. There is nothing in the Bill to show whether the rents of ryots due to a non-registered proprietor would be realized by any person or deposited in the Collectorate till the registration is completed; it is well known that when ryots fall into arrears it is difficult to realize them, and the practical effect would therefore be that though the rightful claim of the disputed proprietor might be established hereafter, he would be made a heavy loser through the operation of the law.

The Committee do not see how the object of the law could be frustrated or the ryots would suffer if it were provided, as indeed it was provided in the first amended Bill, that a proprietor, if he has filed an application for registration, shall be entitled to claim payment of rent and exercise other proprietary rights. Even if the proprietor whose application for registration might be pending should realize more than he was entitled to, there would be nothing to prevent either his co-sharers from suing him for excess collections, supposing that such excess should represent their shares, or the ryots from deducting the excess from their rents. If the proposed Bill does not contain any provision authorizing the ryot to make such deduction, that omission might be supplied without injury to either party.

The Committee would therefore recommend that section 77 be amended in the manner provided in the first amended Bill, that is to say, recognising the claim of the proprietor in possession, whose application for registration may be pending, to receive rent in the same manner as that of the other proprietors whose names have been duly registered. It would be seen that such a provision would not confer any new right upon the disputed proprietor; it would simply continue to him the power of collection which he had already possessed and exercised.

The object of the Committee in recommending the registration of the name of the mortgagee in possession was that, in case of default of revenue, notice might be served upon him in order to save the mortgaged estate from sale, owing to the laches of the mortgagor. But there is nothing in the Bill providing for the service of such notice. The benefit which His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to hold out in the correspondence between the Government of Bengal and this Association on this subject would not thus be realized. The Committee would therefore urge the propriety of providing for the service of notice upon the mortgagee in possession, in case of the default of the mortgagor proprietor in the payment of revenue."

The Hon'ble Mr. Bell said, as far as he understood the letter which had just been read, it related to two points. First, it related to the sections to which his amendment referred; and secondly, it related to the giving of notice to mortgagees in possession. He was not sure that the amendments he had proposed would meet the objections taken by the Association to sections 77 and 78. But he did not see his way to make any further alterations, because it had been decided at the last meeting of the Council that a mere application for registration should not entitle the applicant to sue for rent, and that indemnity should not be given unless the person receiving rent was registered as being in possession.

The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal said the hon'ble mover in moving his amendment had explained how the operation of the rules adopted at the last meeting of the Council would result in injustice and hardship. He had pointed out that once a proprietor was registered, any claimant who might dispute his claim should not be allowed to intervene with the view of interfering with his right of collection, and that where there might be disputed succession a receiver should be appointed to collect the rents of the estate. The question raised in the letter of the British Indian Association was not, however, sufficiently met by the proposed amendments. The question was this: a proprietor might be collecting rents according to his recognized share, that was to say, as recognized by his co-sharers and ryots; now this Bill came into operation; the proprietor in the usual way made an application for the registration of his share. It was well known that in this country things when in train did not seem to attract much notice, but as soon as there was anything out of the way there would be disturbance. Well, as soon as an application was made for registration, some other person, who might have no right whatever, or who having a right might wish to take more than he was entitled to, might come forward and dispute the extent of interest of the applicant proprietor. He might dispute the right of the proprietor to a certain extent of interest, and advance his own claim to the rest of the estate. For example, if the proprietor held a four-annas' share, the objector might allege that he had only a two-annas' share, and that the other two-annas' share belonged to himself. As the sections were framed, this four-annas' proprietor, simply because his share was disputed by another co-sharer by a simple application to the Collector, and not by a

regular suit, would be debarred from collecting rent under section 77, which provided that no person should be entitled to collect rent unless he was registered as a shareholder. This was a point on which difficulties would arise. It could not be said that a proprietor who had applied for registration was not entitled to be registered; but because some co-sharer had taken a fancy to dispute the extent of his share, he would be debarred of his proprietary right, and he would be obliged, if he wished to save his estate from sale, perhaps to borrow money to pay the Government revenue.

BABOO KRISTODAS PAL would mention one case which had been brought to his notice the other day. A large estate in the district of Nuddea was claimed by two persons, one of whom was the son of the deceased proprietor, the other was the son of the second son of the deceased. Each proprietor had an eight-annas' share in the estate. One of them wanted to raise money on his eight-annas' share, and he applied to a capitalist for a loan. A deed was executed, but the mortgagee asked the mortgagor to register his separate share in the Collectorate for the payment of revenue under Act XI of 1859, both with the view of protecting his own interest and the interest of the mortgagor proprietor. The mortgagor agreed, and an application was made by him in the usual way. His uncle, who also held an eight-annas' share, now came forward and disputed the extent of interest of the applicant, claiming two annas more than he was entitled to. Things had been going on very smoothly before: both were collecting eight annas of the rents; there was no dispute. But the moment an application for the separation of the shares was made, one party came forward and disputed the extent of the share of the other party It might therefore be easily imagined how this Bill would operate if it was passed with the sections adopted at the last sitting of the Council. There would be disputes, misunderstandings, and litigation, and honest men would suffer. He did not think the Council for a moment contemplated that this should be the result of the proposed law. The object of the new sections was to protect the interest of the ryots; but their indirect effect would be serious injury to the zemindar, whose share might be disputed on frivolous grounds by other co-sharers or even outsiders.

The hon'ble mover of the amendment had proposed the appointment of a receiver in cases of disputed succession; but how would the case be met when disputed possession was not in connection with succession? BABOO KRISTODAS PAL believed that the wording of section 55*a* would apply only to cases of succession. [The HON'BLE the ADVOCATE-GENERAL.—The hon'ble mover is willing to amend the section; it was meant to apply to all cases.]

Then the only question left unanswered was this, that where a proprietor was in possession and had been actually collecting rents, and had according to the law filed an application for registration, but his application was disputed by some person with or without reason—Was this proprietor to be deprived of the right of collecting rents until the application was disposed of by the Collector or the civil court? Mind, he had not been guilty of any laches; it was not his fault that somebody else, tempted by the new law, disputed the extent of his share; possibly his whole claim would be admitted after hearing by the Collector or the court; but if he were debarred of the right of collection on the ground of some objection filed by a third party, he would possibly not be able to realize the rents, which would at once fall into arrear; while he would have to meet the Government revenue from his own pocket, not to say that he must find other means for his own maintenance.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed that the hon'ble member was assuming that the applicant was in actual possession; if he was so, he would be registered: the mere allegation that he was not in possession would not prevent him from being registered. Moreover, under the last clause of section 55, if there was any *bonâ fide* doubt as to the extent of interest, the applicant might be registered as to the extent of interest which might be proved, and might make a reference to the civil court as to any further extent of interest which might be in dispute.

After some conversation the following section was introduced after section 55, and the amendment moved in section 78 was agreed to:—

"In any case of disputed possession of, succession to, or acquisition by transfer of the extent of any interest in respect of which application is made under the last preceding section, the Collector may appoint a receiver to collect the rents of the extent of interest in dispute,

and from the sums so collected shall be paid the expenses of management and the revenue due to the Government; and the surplus shall be held in deposit in the Collector's treasury and shall be paid over to the person who shall be registered by the Collector or under the order of the civil court in respect of the extent of interest in dispute."

The HON'BLE MR. BELL said the only question that remained to be considered in regard to this Bill was the proposition that had been suggested to the Council that day, that mortgagees whose names were registered as being in possession should receive notice when default in the payment of revenue had occurred. With regard to this matter he wished to state that a promise had been made in Select Committee to the hon'ble member opposite (Baboo Kristodas Pal) by Mr. Dampier and himself that they would, if possible, draft sections to carry out what they understood to be the intention of His Honor the President in this matter. But when they came to put their sections into writing they found that they would materially interfere with the sale law of the country; and it was objected by the hon'ble member on his right (Mr. Reynolds) that such a provision was foreign to the scope and object of the Bill. And this objection was undoubtedly a very reasonable one. Moreover it appeared both to Mr. Dampier and himself that it would be in the power of the Executive Government by an executive order to require Collectors to give notice to registered mortgagees before the mortgaged estate was sold. Such an order would answer every purpose, and it could be made without in any way interfering with the sale law. For these reasons MR. BELL did not consider that the provisions which the British Indian Association asked should be introduced into the Bill were required.

The HON'BLE BABOO KRISTODAS PAL said he might remind the Council that when the section for the registration of the names of mortgagees in possession was introduced, the object was to protect the interest of such mortgagees. The mortgagor proprietor might default, and the estate might be sold without the knowledge of the mortgagee in possession; aad it was with the view of preventing injustice to the mortgagee that the Government decided that the name of the mortgagee should be registered under this Bill; but the remedy provided, unless the proposed notice to the mortgagee in case of default were given, would be incomplete. It was true that the remedy sought for might be given by executive order of the Government. But an executive order was liable to reversal; and although His Honor the present Lieutenant-Governor might issue such an order, who knew whether his successor might not be of a different opinion and withdraw the order? With a view, therefore, to give permanence to the remedy proposed by the Government, he thought it would be consistent and advisable if a section were introduced authorizing the Collector to give notice, in case of default by the mortgagor proprietor, to the mortgagee in possession, requiring him to pay the Government revenue and protect the property from sale. He would therefore move the introduction of a section requiring the Collector to give notice by registered letter to a mortgagee whose name had been registered in case of default of revenue by the mortgagor proprietor.

The HON'BLE THE ADVOCATE-GENERAL observed that the principal objection to requiring notice to be given by law was that, under the existing sale law, the Commissioner, under the direction of the Board of Revenue, might annul a sale on the ground of hardship or injustice; and if notice was required to be given by law, he had little doubt that, in cases of revenue sales, the supposed omission or improper service of notice would be eagerly seized as a ground of hardship to be insisted on; and thus a disturbing element would be supplied by the legislature in cases of revenue sales, which, under the policy of the law, should be made as free as possible from objections of the nature alluded to.

The HON'BLE MR. REYNOLDS said he did not think the proposal of the hon'ble member would do any great good, because, as he understood it, the proposal was to leave it optional to the Collector to issue these notices. Where it was to be a matter of discretion, he did not see that a law was necessary to authorize the Collector to give notice of sale to mortgagees in possession.

After some conversation the motion was negatived.

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. BELL a formal amendment was made in section 79, corresponding to that made in section 78.

HIS HONOR THE PRESIDENT said—"The next motion on the list is that the Bill be passed; but before that is done I am anxious to draw the attention of the Council to section 63, relating to fees. It will be seen that section 63 gives the Lieutenant-Governor power to fix the rates of fees for changes on the registers, provided that no one fee shall exceed one hundred rupees; and it said that "all fees levied under this section shall be expended in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may think fit." It was found necessary to refer this section, under the Indian Councils' Act, for the sanction of the Governor-General. We did so some time ago; but we have not yet received the sanction, and I am not certain that we shall receive sanction, because this section virtually alienates by law certain fees or duties which are now levied and credited to the general account of the Government. If hon'ble members will refer to Regulation XV of 1797, from which this section is taken, they will find that this section 63, relating to fees, is taken from sections 3, 6, and 9 of Regulation XV of 1797. Section 3 of that Regulation says:—

"Fees at the following rates shall be levied by the Collectors on the registry of any transfer of the whole or the part of an estate or estates, or lands held exempt from the payment of revenue, by deed of sale, or gift, or otherwise:—

"If the estate shall be subject to the payment of revenue to Government, one quarter or four annas per cent. on the annual jumma or revenue payable to Government from the property transferred.

"If the lands shall be held exempt from the payment of revenue to Government, two and a half per cent. on the amount of the annual produce of the lands transferred."

The Regulation lays down two rates, one for revenue-paying estates, and one for revenue-free lands; while our proposed section 63 gives the Lieutenant-Governor power to fix the rates, provided that no fee shall be more than Rs. 100. This limitation is taken from section 6 of the same Regulation, which provides that no person shall be liable to the payment of a greater sum than Rs. 100 on account of any transfer. Then section 9 of the Regulation says that all sums which may be received by the Collectors under the Regulation shall be carried to the account of Government; our section says that all fees levied under the section shall be expended in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may think fit.

The necessity of making a reference to the Governor-General arises from the fact that our section 63 makes certain changes in the rates and disposition of the fees. Our section gives the Lieutenant-Governor power to fix the rates, whereas the old Regulation lays down the rates; and secondly, our section gives the Lieutenant-Governor the power of expending the money as he thinks fit, whereas the old Regulation says that the Collector shall carry the fees to the account of Government. If we were simply to re-enact the sections which I have read, sections 3, 6, and 9 of Regulation XV of 1797, there will be no necessity of a reference to the Governor-General, and we can then pass the Bill. If that should be the pleasure of the Council, then I, for one, would desire to state that I see no objection to that course; because, assuming that the Government of India shall be willing to allow the Lieutenant-Governor to expend the fees as he thinks fit, there is nothing to prevent them from allowing the Lieutenant-Governor to do so by executive order. Therefore I shall be content if the exact words of the Regulation are adopted, and I believe that the native members of the Council would prefer that course, as being more favorable to zemindars."

After some conversation the following section was substituted for section 63:—

"Fees at the following rates shall be levied by the Collector on the registry under this Act of any transfer:—

(1) in the case of revenue-paying lands, one-quarter or four annas per centum on the annual revenue payable to Government from the extent of interest transferred;

(2) in the case of revenue-free lands, two and a half per centum on the amount of the annual produce of the extent of interest transferred:

provided that no fee for the registry of any one transfer shall exceed one hundred rupees.

"Such fees shall be levied from the person in whose favor the transfer is registered.

"All fees levied under this section shall be carried to the account of Government."

On the motion of the HON'BLE MR. BELL the Bill was then passed.

The Council was adjourned *sine die*.

Monday, the 24th April 1876.

Present:

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *presiding*,
The Hon'ble V. H. Schalch, C.S.I.,
The Hon'ble Sir Stuart Hogg, Kt.,
The Hon'ble H. J. Reynolds,
The Hon'ble H. Bell.
The Hon'ble Baboo Ramshunker Sen, Rai Bahadoor,
The Hon'ble Baboo Isser Chunder Mitter, Rai Bahadoor,
The Hon'ble Baboo Kristodas Pal,
The Hon'ble Nawab Syud Ashgar Ali Diler Jung, C.S.I.,
The Hon'ble Moulvie Meer Mahomed Ali,
and
The Hon'ble W. Spink.

STATEMENT OF THE COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

His Honor the President said,—"Hon'ble members will perceive from the notice on the paper that we are met together to-day in order that I may make a very brief statement regarding the course of legislation in this Council. During the last few months we have had very many meetings of the Council, and the meetings of the Select Committees have been still more numerous, so that, one way or another, hon'ble members have had a great deal of legislative work; and as it is now proposed that we should have a short respite from our labours, I have deemed it desirable to recapitulate in the very briefest terms the results of those labours during the last few months, and also to remind hon'ble members of the work which still lies before us. Now, if hon'ble members will refer to the Statement I had the honor of making in this Council on the 13th November last, they will find that there was laid before them what might be termed a heavy programme of legislation. Well, I am happy to be able to say that in all its most essential parts that programme has been fulfilled.

In the first place there were mentioned measures for the voluntary registration of Mahomedan marriages and divorces; also for providing for irrigation from canals in the provinces under the Government of Bengal. But these measures have been passed into law, and I hope they have begun to take due effect.

But further, there were two very difficult measures relating to municipal affairs—one relating to the municipality of Calcutta itself, and the other relating to the numerous municipalities in the interior of Bengal. The measure relating to the municipality of Calcutta has, as the Council knows, been passed into law, and I am sure that our hon'ble colleague Sir Stuart Hogg will carry this law into effect with the same patience, discretion, and ability with which he carried the Bill through the Council.

The other law relating to municipalities in the interior of Bengal, has also passed this Council.

But besides the measures relating to municipal affairs, there were four very important and heavy measures relating to the landed interests in the country. The first of these was a Bill for making better provision for the partition of estates paying revenue to Government; the second was a Bill relating to the compulsory registration of possessory titles in land; the third was a Bill for inquiry into the rents payable by ryots in certain cases and for the prevention of agrarian disturbances; and the fourth was a measure for the appointment of managers in joint undivided estates. Of these four measures, the first three have passed the Council. The fourth measure, namely the measure for the appointment of managers in joint individed estates, has not yet been brought before this Council; and for this reason, namely that such improvements have been introduced into the measure for the registration of possessory titles in land, that we hope that it will not be necessary to introduce the fourth measure at all. Sections, as hon'ble members will recollect, have been inserted in the Registration Act which will give a great deal of protection to ryots against the liability of their being called upon to pay their

rent more than once upon the demands of conflicting shareholders, and if these sections shall have good effect, which we hope they will have, it may not be necessary to provide for the appointment of managers in these joint undivided estates, especially as we understand that the appointment of managers is not likely to be satisfactory to zemindars generally, and I believe in some cases it is likely even to prove distasteful to them. So I hope that if the Registration Act shall work as well as we hope it will work, we shall be saved the necessity of proposing a Bill for the appointment of managers for the consideration of the Council.

Well, then, it appears that we have passed no less than seven measures within this last session, that is, since November last, of which perhaps two were not very difficult; but the remaining five have been measures of first rate difficulty.

Then there were other measures mentioned in the Statement of the 13th November, which I will call to the recollection of the Council. They were improvements of the Sale Law, that is, the law for the sale of estates in default of payment of land revenue; the amendment of the General Police Act; the prohibition of illegal cesses in navigable channels, high roads, and market places; the consolidation of the Acts relating to the Abkaree or Excise Law; the alteration of the Rent Law in the Chutia Nagpur Province. Well, of these, the Bill for a few detailed improvements in the Sale Law has been dropped; it was not found necessary to proceed with it, as all the improvements it could be expected to produce were within the scope of executive authority. The proposal for the amendment of the General Police Act was, as hon'ble members will recollect I informed them, referred to the Government of India, because whatever is done here might effect neighbouring provinces. But I regret to say that we have never yet received a reply, so I am not in a position to say whether or not we shall be able to produce any measure on this subject. The Bill for the prohibition of illegal cesses in navigable channels, high roads, and market places, after receipt of the reply of the British Indian Association to the reference made to them, was referred to the Government of India. To that reference no reply has yet been received. The consolidation of the laws relating to Excise or the Abkaree has, as the Council will recollect, been partially proceeded with by our learned Secretary, but hon'ble members will readily understand that for the last few months he has been very much absorbed in the current business before the Council, and it has not been possible to make very great progress with that measure, which indeed is of no urgent importance. But as the coming period is comparatively one of recess, it is possible some progress may be made with this matter. The measure for the alteration of the rent law in the Chutia Nagpur province has been referred to the Commissioner of that province with reference to several practical details, and no reply, at least no final reply, has yet been received. But, however, that Bill will not be one of any great length or difficulty.

These are the remarks I have to make in reference to the last general Statement I submitted to the Council in November last. I have yet to add a very few remarks on the measures which have yet to be mentioned for the first time. In the first place there are some improvements in the law for the management of estates under the Court of Wards, which the Board of Revenue consider very desirable. It is possible that we shall prepare a short measure for submission to the Council. Then we have to produce before long a measure regarding ghatwali tenures in parts of the Burdwan, Bankoora, Midnapore, Manbhoom, and Singbhoom districts. That measure is under immediate consideration, and I hope that before long it will be sufficiently worked out to enable us to submit it to the Council. Then it has long been thought desirable to consolidate into one law the various Regulations relating to the land revenue. I dare say the Council are aware that for a long time past measures have been taken in the Legislative Council of the Governor-General for the repeal of obsolete enactments. Now this frequent repealing of obsolete enactments has swept away a good many of the old Regulations, and it is now believed that the remaining Regulations regarding land revenue in these provinces are comparatively few in number, and that it would not be very difficult to consolidate them all into one enactment, which may be passed by this Council, and if passed, will give to all our Revenue

officers, and perhaps what is of more importance to all those great interests which are concerned in this matter, the great boon of a short and available manual to which everyone may refer for authoritative guidance in these affairs. Then lastly, the Government of Bengal has had under its anxious consideration the possibility of preparing some rules and enunciating some principles by law for the determination of rents in disputes between landlords and tenants. There are several hon'ble members present who are peculiarly conversant with this question, and will therefore readily understand the great difficulties which surround it. But it is our hope that we may be able to lay before the public, and before those great interests which are concerned, some proposals which may be found to be just to both parties,—that is, to both landlords and tenants; and if we are able to frame proposals which shall be tolerably acceptable to both parties, it is our hope that before long we shall be able to submit some definite measure upon the subject for the consideration of the Council.

Such then are the remarks which I have to make upon this occasion. I wish that our hon'ble colleague Mr. Dampier could have been present to-day as we all know how much we owe to him for the undivided attention which he was able to devote to the business of the Council. But it will be in the recollection of hon'ble members that on the last day he sat here opportunity was duly taken to record the sense which I am sure we all entertain of the great benefit which we derived from his presence among us. But I deem it desirable upon this occasion to acknowledge before all hon'ble members the great obligations we are under to our learned Secretary for the great legal knowledge and acumen as well as for the great industry and attention which he has displayed throughout this somewhat difficult session. And I cannot conclude this Statement without declaring to the Council my strong impression of the careful, searching, and elaborate manner in which the business of the Council is conducted by all hon'ble members generally, and especially by those hon'ble members who sat on select committees.

The Council was adjourned *sine die*.

IMPROVEMENT OF SUBSTANTIVE LAW FOR DETERMINATION OF RENT.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 18th April 1876.

I HAVE now to state what I am able to propose regarding the improvement of the substantive law of Bengal, embodied in Act X of 1859 and Act VIII of 1869, as regards the determination of the rent to be paid by the ryot to the zemindar. These laws have indeed done much to establish the relations between landlord and tenant, and especially between the landlord and the occupancy ryot. But they are for the most part silent on the question, how the rent is to be ascertained and determined in case of dispute. And I have to consider the practicability of supplementing them by some declaration of principles whereby rent may be determined.

2. Our consideration may be narrowed to the occupancy ryots, who have now become a very large section of the tenantry in Bengal; regarding the remainder who have no occupancy rights and may be called non-occupancy ryots, it does not seem to be anywhere alleged that any alteration of the law is needed. By occupancy ryots are meant those ryots who, under the above cited Acts, cannot be ejected so long as they pay a fair and equitable rent, which rent, in event of dispute, can be determined only by a Court of Justice.

3. It may be well at the outset to call to remembrance that by section 18 of Act VIII of 1869 "no ryot having a right of occupancy shall be liable to an enhancement of the rent previously paid by him, except on some one of the following grounds:—

that the rate of rent paid by such ryot is below the prevailing rate payable by the same class of ryots for land of a similar description, and with similar advantages, in the places adjacent;

that the value of the produce, or the productive powers of the land, have been increased otherwise than by the agency or at the expense of the ryot;

that the quantity of the land held by the ryot has been proved by measurement to be greater than the quantity for which rent has been previously paid by him."

Now this section, so far as it goes, is excellent; no man will have his rent enhanced on account of improvements which he himself has made; if he is holding land in excess of the quantity for which he is paying rent, of course he is assessed to rent on the difference; so also if he is paying at rates less than those paid by his neighbours under corresponding circumstances, he is justly liable to enhancement. Still, the section leaves untouched the deeper, the broader question as to what, in reason and justice, ought to be the prevailing rate for occupancy ryots in any district or division of a district; nor is any test afforded in any part of the law for the decision of this question. Yet this is the question which agitates the thoughts both of zemindar and ryot throughout the country. All that can be gathered from the language of the law is that the rent is to be fair and equitable; but the question remains, as to what are the principles on which a fair and equitable rent is to be ascertained and determined.

4. Thus, though the law imposes on the Courts of Justice the responsibility of determining a fair and equitable rent in case of dispute, it affords no specific rule whereby such determination may be arrived at. And in practice, I understand that the courts generally try to follow a leading judgment of the High Court according to which the new rent should bear the same proportion to the present value of the produce as the old rent bore to the old value of the produce, when the said rent was last fixed, or at some subsequent period which may be taken as a starting point; or in other words, the old rent should bear to the increased rent the same proportion as the former value of the produce of the soil, calculated on an average of three or five years next before the date of the alleged rise in value, bears to its present value. Without any disparagement of the wisdom and justice of that judgment so far as it goes, without at all doubting that it may have been the best that could have been given under the

circumstances, still I must observe that, according to this ruling, the justice of the new rent must rest upon the basis of the old. But what if the old rent was questionable—what if it were too high, as perhaps in some parts of Western Bengal, or too low, as perhaps in some parts of Eastern Bengal? Whatever defect may exist in the old rent is necessarily repeated in the new. Again, it becomes necessary to ascertain judicially the amount and value of the produce, not only at the present time, but also at some antecedent time. If such antecedent time be at all distant, as it may often prove to be, then these matters become difficult of ascertainment. Further, if during the interval between that time and the present the productiveness of the land shall have changed, that is, if the land produces now, say, more or less rice than it did—rice being the most ordinary product—a question difficult of solution arises. And the question becomes still more difficult if the produce itself shall have changed—that is, if land which produced rice when the rent was last fixed now produces jute, or linseed, or saffl›wer, or other crop; a circumstance indeed which underlies many of the largest disputes in Eastern Bengal regarding the enhancement of rent. In matters of this kind, the disputing parties are apt to withhold from the courts the information which they alone are capable of affording fully; and thus, by the necessities of its procedure, the court is prevented from knowing the truth. The landlord in such a case may wish to induce the court to adopt some principle other than that embodied in the ruling. The ryot will then stand on the defensive, and say as little as he can. Thus it happens that no person can tell beforehand how the principle will work in any given case, or whether any decision can be arrived at; neither zemindars nor ryots can tell what their relative rights practically are under it; and both parties are often left in a very injurious state of uncertainty.

5. Without, then, at all impugning the merits of this important ruling so far as it goes, I quite share the opinion which is held by many, to the effect that it is very desirable, if possible, to frame some better rule, and to embody it in the rent law.

6. It were superfluous to dwell on the importance in Bengal of adjusting the respective shares of landlord and tenant in the produce of the land; in which matter the most essential element is the adjustment of the shares between the landlord and the occupancy ryot. The landlord may think that by law and custom he has a right to some share in the increased profits of his lands which are cultivated by occupancy ryots; but what that share is, how it is to be ascertained, how it is to be realized, has not been at all settled by law. The occupancy ryot may think that by law and custom he ought to have a share in the increased profits, that there ought to be a clear difference between him and a non-occupancy ryot; but what that share is, and what that difference ought to be, has been nowhere laid down by law. For want of determination of these points by law, some very violent and extensive disputes have arisen between the two parties; other disputes have been with difficulty stopped by executive authority; more disputes are threatened.

7. It is doubtless in part owing to the uncertainty regarding the amount of rent properly demandable that cesses continue to be levied. These cesses are taken partly in lieu of rent. It would of course be preferable that, after the ascertainment of the real amount of the fair and equitable rent, these should be abandoned.

8. If by improvement of the law this state of things could be altered, a great benefit would be conferred on the country. Whether such an improvement of the law can be effected is a question to which I will now address myself.

In my Minutes of the 16th March and the 25th May 1875 were set forth the difficulties and doubts which surround our existing law respecting the determination of rent, and the want of any rules or even principles in the law for the guidance of our courts in deciding disputes regarding the amount of rent demandable; and I invited the opinions of all the principal revenue authorities in these provinces. A précis of the replies received is appended to this Minute.

9. Among the papers thus received, I find two passages which are specially suggestive; these are the following extracts from papers by Mr. H. J. Reynolds, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and by the Honorary Secretary to the British Indian Association.

10. In their letter dated the 10th March 1876, the British Indian Association say:—"The majority of the present occupancy ryots having been in the position of tenants-at-will, the Committee submit that it would meet the ends of justice if an allowance were made to them in consideration of the occupancy rights conferred upon them by the legislature on the principle which has been recognised in the Oudh Rent Act. Under the last-mentioned Act, the rent of the occupancy ryot is fixed at 12½ per cent less than the rent paid by the tenant-at-will. The Committee, however, are of opinion that this deduction is too low. They would recommend one-fourth or 25 per cent. A prosperous tenantry is a source of strength to the zemindar, and the Committee hold that enough ought to be allowed to the occupancy ryot to enable him to pursue his industry with reasonable satisfaction. The proportion of one-fourth of the difference to the ryot, and three-fourths to the zemindar, in their opinion, would be fair and equitable. The Committee do not think that it will be difficult to ascertain the competitive rates as a rule. Where the land is let out to a tenant-at-will by the landlord, or by the person in receipt of rent direct, it may be easily ascertained. Where, however, the lands are held wholly by occupancy ryots, the competitive rate may be ascertained by reference to the rate of rent paid by "kurfa" ryots cultivating under occupancy ryots or "jotedars."

* * * * * * *

"The Committee have adopted the principle of the competitive rate, because it is a fair test of the value of land. It is a sure indication of the share of the produce of the soil which the cultivating ryot usually receives, and where it is low from whatever cause, the occupancy rent, as a rule, is also low."

But they go on to say, "where the competitive rate cannot be ascertained"

* * * * * * *

"the Committee would recommend that the value of the gross produce of the land on the average of the past three years (exceptionally bad years, such as those marked by drought or inundation being excluded from calculation) be divided between the zemindar and the occupancy ryot in the proportion of one-fourth to the former and three-fourths to the latter."

11. In justice to the British Indian Association, which represents an important section among the zemindars and landowners of Bengal, I must say that their proposals are liberal, and reflect much credit on them. The terms proposed refer to a tenantry partly consisting of ryots whose occupancy title rests on the fact of 12 years' possession; and they are more liberal than those conceded to the corresponding class in Oudh by Act IX of 1868, or in the Punjab by Act XXVIII of 1868, or, as I understand, in the North-Western Provinces. The fact that they emanate from an association of landlords affords proof of what has been more than once stated, to the effect that a good spirit is being evinced by many of the zemindars toward the ryots. Nevertheless it is probable that they will be thought by the agricultural community to be not more than just even to the occupancy ryots; and this perhaps is a proof of the advancement of the status of the ryots in Bengal.

12. In his note dated 14th June 1875, Mr. Reynolds writes—

"In my opinion, the fairest method would be to compare the rent paid by the occupancy ryot with the highest rent which might reasonably be expected to be paid by a tenant-at-will for the same lands, then, taking the difference between these two rentals, to deduct from it whatever sum may fairly be estimated to be due to improvements effected by the ryot himself, the remainder will then represent what I have called the unearned increment of value arising from causes independent of the ryot's agency. This remainder should, I think, be equally divided between the ryot and the zemindar, for I am unable to see that one of them has any better right to it than the other."

"As an example, let us suppose that a ryot, with a right of occupancy, holds 50 beegahs of land at a rental of Re. 1 per beegah. The land is very productive, and if it were let to a tenant-at-will, the landlord would be able to get Rs. 3 a beegah for it. But a part of its value is due to improvements which have been made by the tenant himself or his predecessors. They have dug wells, or erected embankments, or made irrigation channels, and if it had not

been for these improvements, no tenant-at-will would have given more than Rs. 2-4 .. beegah for the land. It thus appears that out of the Rs. 2 which is the difference between the two rentals, 12 annas represent the value of the tenant's improvements, and the remainder being equally divided, it follows that the landlord may equitably claim an enhancement of 10 annas a beegah."

13. It seems to be admitted on all hands that rules will hardly be needed in the law regarding the determination of the rent of the non-occupancy ryot; that may generally be left to mutual arrangement between the landlord and tenant, and to adjust itself just as prices and market rates adjust themselves. This rent rate of the non-occupancy ryot may be taken as the basis for determining the rent of the occupancy ryot. The proportion borne by the number of occupancy ryots to that of non-occupancy ryots cannot be precisely stated: it is probably changing from time to time as tenants go on holding for more than twelve years, and so acquire an occupancy status. Certainly the number of occupancy ryots represents a very large portion—perhaps the majority—of the whole tenantry of the country. Still there are quite enough non-occupancy ryots in every district under zemindars, sub-proprietors, and tenure-holders of different classes, whose rent rates will clearly indicate what the average amount of rent would be if adjusted in open market, without reference to any special rights or status which the tenant might have. There may be variations in such rent, or questions whether in particular cases the rent has been augmented up to a rack-rent, or reduced for special reasons, and so on; but the average rent rates of non-occupancy ryots in each district, or part of a district, are, as I understand, well known and readily ascertainable.

If, however, a Court of Justice felt doubt upon the evidence, it ought to have power to require the Collector of the district to ascertain and certify the average rate according to custom in the district or part of a district. Or if doubt shou'd still remain, then the rent of the non-occupancy ryot should be calculated at one-fourth or 25 per cent. of the value of the gross produce, with a further allowance of 5 per cent. to cover risks of season, or 20 per cent. on the whole.

14. The adoption in Bengal of the rate of the non-occupancy ryot as a standard for measur ng the rate of the occupancy ryot would have the advantage of authority on its side, because its practicability has been proved by experience, and because it has been embodied in the Rent Acts passed for the North-Western Provinces, for Oudh, and for the Punjab.

15. Therefore, in disputes between the landlord and the occupancy ryot regarding the amount of rent, I would propose that the difference be ascertained between the rent of the occupancy ryot and the average rent of the non-occupancy ryots in the district; that of this difference a certain share be allotted to the occupancy ryot and the remainder to the landlord, and that the rent be adjusted accordingly; provided always that the rent of the occupancy ryot be fixed less than that of the non-occupancy ryot by 20 per cent., and that full allowance be made for the value of improvements made by, or at the expense of, the ryot. But I think that, in the fixing of the share of the occupancy ryot, regard must be had to the length and the character of his possession. It will be admitted that Act X of 1859, by enacting virtually that a ryot of 12 years' standing should be held to have an occupancy status, did assign to possession of a certain limited duration, a significance not previously accorded in Bengal; there is no doubt of this, however just and proper the decision may have been; therefore the men who have thus become occupancy ryots are not of equal status with old ryots, whose ancestors may have resided on their lands for generations, though they may have occasionally submitted to alterations in their rents. Of such old ryots there are very many scattered throughout the country. It seems to me probable that the zemindars will be disposed to acquiesce in large concessions to the old ryots, who are always much valued and esteemed; while they would look more closely into the terms allowed to those who have become occupancy ryots in virtue of 12 years' standing under Act X of 1859.

16. I would thus propose to take a standing of twenty years as now comprising most, though not all, of those who became occupancy ryots under the operation of Act X of 1859, and allow certain terms to them, and then allow

more and more favorable terms to the ryots of thirty years and forty years' standing respectively.

With the proviso, then, that the rent of the occupancy ryot should always be less than that of the non-occupancy ryot by 20 per cent., and that full allowance be made for value of improvements made by, or at the expense of, the ryot, I propose that in the event of dispute between the landlord and the occupancy ryot, the difference be ascertained between the rent paid by such occupancy ryot and the average rent paid by non-occupancy ryots in the district, or part of the district; and that the said occupancy ryot then be allowed—

one-fifth of the said difference if he be of twenty years' standing;
one-third, if he be of thirty years' standing;
two-thirds, if he be of forty years' standing;

In other words (always with the above-mentioned proviso) his rent could not be enhanced—

beyond 80 per cent. of the difference if he were of twenty years' standing;
beyond 66 per cent., if he were of thirty years' standing;
beyond 33 per cent., if he were of forty years' standing.

17. One or two instances may be given of the working of the above proposal. Let it be supposed that the average rent rate of non-occupancy ryots in a particular district amounts to 3 Rs. a beegah, and in a disputed case an occupancy ryot is paying only Rs. 1-8, the difference being Rs. 1-8 or twenty-four annas. If the occupancy ryot were of twenty years' standing, his rent might be enhanced by four-fifths of the twenty-four annas, or nineteen annas; if of thirty years' standing by two-thirds or sixteen annas; if of forty years' standing by one-third or eight annas.

Now the men who were enhanced by nineteen and by sixteen annas would be assessed to Rs. 1-8 + 19 annas or Rs. 2-11, and Rs. 1-8 + 16 annas or Rs. 2-8. But there is the proviso that a margin of 20 per cent. must be left below the 3 Rs. in favour of the occupancy ryot or 9⅓ annas, so that this rent could not exceed Rs. 2-6⅔. In both these cases then the award would be reduced from Rs. 2-11 and Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 2-6⅔.

Or let it be supposed that the average rent rate of non-occupancy ryots amounts to Rs. 2 per beegah, and an occupancy ryot is paying only 14 annas, the difference being 18 annas. If he be of twenty years' standing his rent might be enhanced by 14⅔ annas, or up to 14 + 14⅔, or Rs. 1-12⅔; but the proviso would reduce the award to 20 per cent. below Rs. 2, or to Rs. 1-9⅓. If he were of 40 years' standing his rent might be enhanced by 6 annas (one-third of 18 annas), that is up to 14 + 6 annas, or Rs. 1-4.

Again, if the rate for non-occupancy ryots be Rs. 3, then, if an occupancy ryot is paying Rs. 2-6⅔, his rent cannot be enhanced; if it be Rs. 2, then, if the occupancy ryot be paying Rs. 1-9⅓, his rent cannot be enhanced.

18. It is not proposed that these rules should affect those ryots who come under section 4 of Act VIII of 1869, which lays down that if the rent at which land has been held by a ryot has not been changed for a period of twenty years before the commencement of the suit, it shall be presumed that the land has been held at that rent from the time of the permanent settlement, unless the contrary be shewn, or unless it be proved that such rent was fixed at some later period.

19. I have endeavoured to propose these rules in a manner that shall be just both to the zemindar and to the occupancy ryot. As regards the zemindar, they define his share in the increased profits of the land and in the "unearned increment"—a share to which he is admitted to be entitled, but which is at present so indefinite as to be almost impossible of realization. As regards the occupancy ryot, they formally recognise by law the principle that he is entitled to a definite share in the profits of the land to which his labour is devoted—a principle which is probably acknowledged indirectly, but which operates in a very uncertain manner from the want of definition in the law: by these rules indeed, it is proposed to lay down, for the first time in Bengal, the share in the increase which ought to belong to the occupancy ryot.

20. A draft Bill will be prepared in accordance with these proposals, which, if generally approved, might be introduced into the local legislature as a continuation of section 18 of Act VIII of 1869, already quoted in this Minute; and I desire that these proposals may be circulated, among those who are concerned, or who take interest in this important matter; in order that it may be seen whether such proposals are likely to meet with general acceptance or not; and if they are, then whether any improvements or modifications in detail can be suggested.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Précis of the opinions of the officers consulted on the subject discussed in the Lieutenant-Governor's Minute of 25th May.

REPLIES have been received from all officers consulted.

The Commissioners of the Presidency and Chota Nagpore divisions consider it impracticable to lay down any general rule, or indeed to legislate in any way.

The conclusion of the Officiating Commissioner of Dacca is practically much the same, as he would deal with every case on its own merits, leaving the decision to two arbitrators, one appointed by each party, and a Deputy Collector as referee.

The letter of the Commissioner of Burdwan is worthy of attention, but it scarcely touches upon the present question, being really an argument in favor of altering the present procedure in rent suits.

Mr. Schalch would maintain the principle of proportion as laid down by the High Court in the great rent case of *Thakooranee Dassee*, i.e., that the enhanced rent ought to bear the same proportion to the present value of the produce as the old rent bore to the former value; but he considers it essential that the cases should be tried by revenue courts.

The Officiating Commissioner of Patna is also in favor of the principle of proportion, but he thinks the question not an urgent one in Behar, where the metayer system is so prevalent and enhancements are almost unknown.

The Officiating Commissioner of Bhagulpore thinks enquiry is necessary to ascertain what the standard rate should be, and he would not apply the standard rate to any except occupancy ryots.

The Commissioner of Orissa would give the landlord six-sixteenths of the *estimated* gross produce. He would have a schedule drawn up, showing what is to be taken to be the gross produce of a beegha of land, and what its selling price. But he says that the question of enhancement does not materially concern Orissa.

The Commissioner of Chittagong would give the landlord one-fourth of the gross produce. But when the amount of that one-fourth has been once ascertained, he would fix the rent at that sum for 20 years without variation.

The suggestion of the Commissioner of Rajshahye, that the right principle is to regulate the landlord's share of the rent according to the proportion which the land revenue bears to the rental, has not met with any support.

The Officiating Secretary to Government in the Revenue Department considers that the rent of land is the price paid for the use of a natural agent in the possession of another person. In the case of tenants-at-will the proper price is the price which persons will ordinarily be willing to give: in other words, the matter may be left to be regulated by the law of demand and supply. In the case of occupancy ryots the rent which would be paid by a tenant-at-will should first be ascertained: from this should be deducted the value of any improvements made by the ryot himself or his predecessor; and the balance* usually should be equally divided between landlord and tenant. The question of landlord's improvements may be omitted from the calculation, as they are practically unknown: but where they exist, their value should be added to the landlord's share.

* *i.e.*, the difference between this remainder and the rent actually paid by the occupancy ryot.

The British India Association desire to adopt the principle of the Oudh Rent Act, by which the rent of the occupancy ryot is fixed at a certain percentage below that of a tenant-at-will. But they consider that an allowance of 12½ per cent., which is given in Oudh, is too small a deduction, and they would fix the rent of the occupancy ryot at 25 per cent. below the competitive rate. They consider that the competitive rate is a fair indication of the share of the produce of the soil which the cultivating ryot usually receives, and that where it is low from any cause, the rent of the occupancy ryot, as a rule, is also low.

The Commissioner of Rajshahye, in a communication subsequently received, sends up a detailed note on the question by Mr. Nolan, the officer in charge of the sub-division of Serajgunge in Pubna, in whose conclusions he generally agrees. Mr. Nolan thinks that little or no change in the substantive law is required: he would insist more strictly on the registration of leases, as the best means of ascertaining the actual prevailing rate; he would forbid enhancements except after legal notice; and would ascertain the proper amount of enhancement by applying the rule of proportion.

Mr. Dampier would take the competitive rate as the basis, and would make a deduction from it in favor of the occupancy ryot. But he suggests for consideration the adoption of a rule which would make the decrease in the purchasing power of silver the measure of the enhancement which may be demanded. On this principle the rent might be raised to the amount which would purchase, at present prices, the same quantity of rice (or other prominent staple) as the present amount of rent would have purchased when the rent was fixed, or at any subsequent point of time during the tenancy which the zemindar may select for proof. But Mr. Dampier thinks that fuller enquiry should be made before any final decision is arrived at.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated the 25th May 1875.

WHEN I was preparing the Bill now before the Legislative Council, for transferring to the revenue officers the jurisdiction in rent disputes, under circumstances where agrarian disturbances might be threatened, it was represented to me that the Bill did no more than provide an effective procedure in cases of trouble, and contributed nothing towards the determination of the principles which should guide the local authorities in deciding these disputes: in other words, that the Bill related to procedure only, leaving the substantive law respecting rent and the relations between landlord and tenant exactly where it has heretofore been. This representation I knew to be quite correct. I desire to take up immediately the question of procedure and jurisdiction, as being necessary for the prevention of agrarian disturbances, which might at any moment threaten to arise. And I intended advisedly to avoid joining with this comparatively summary consideration the questions which are frequently agitated regarding rent and regarding landlord and tenant, inasmuch as these questions are, in Bengal, perhaps the most difficult of all questions that can be raised, and must, if touched at all, occupy a long time and cause protracted deliberation, and might, even after all that, fail to arrive at a satisfactory solution. It would not, in my opinion, be expedient to defer rendering the procedure effective in circumstances of possible trouble and urgency, until we can achieve the as yet uncertain result of revising such an important law as the rent law.

Still, I bear in mind that many zemindars in Bengal are anxious that something more definite than anything which is now prescribed should be laid down by law regarding the determination of the landlord's share in the produce of the land or in the profits of the cultivation, and that some of our best revenue officers hold a similar opinion—Mr. H. L. Dampier, for example, Secretary to Government and Officiating Member of the Board of Revenue. It is much more difficult to gauge the views of the ryots or the tenant class; but so far as can be gathered from indications of their views, it seems probable that they entertain a similar wish. The apprehension seems to be gradually gaining ground that sooner or later there will be more or less of contest between landlord and tenant as to the principles on which the rate or amount of rent should be determined. It is expected that such contest may begin in Eastern Bengal, and then spread to other places. Those who entertain this apprehension seem frequently to think that, as these principles are but vaguely indicated in the existing law, they ought to be laid down by a new law, and that by such means alone can the relations between landlord and tenant in Bengal be peacefully settled. No doubt it would be very desirable to determine suitable rules by law, especially as tenant-right is growing so fast in Bengal, and as the occupancy tenure is extending year by year to larger and larger numbers of ryots and cultivators. But the question at once arises, is such legislation practicable?

It is not only that opinions conflict greatly upon the subject, but that local customs differ considerably. As shown in my Minute of the 16th March last (published in the Legislative Appendix to the *Calcutta Gazette*), the really difficult class of disputes arises in reference to the question whether the value of the land and its produce has increased otherwise than through the agency or at the expense of the ryot. All that was urged in the Minute, and is still urged by me, is that when such disputes assume serious proportions likely to cause agrarian trouble, the revenue authorities are in a much better position than the civil courts can possibly be to settle such disputes peaceably,

and in some degree satisfactorily; and that, as things are, the only chance of obviating trouble is to vest the Collectors with powers accordingly. I certainly believe that in the main the Collectors would, under the guidance of superior revenue authority, arrive at sound and just conclusions. If they decide that under the circumstances, the landlord is entitled to some increase, they will test his demand by the counter-representations of the ryots; and after taking every care that moderation is observed towards the cultivator, they will generally be able to fix upon some rate which the ryots are prepared to pay and which the landlord will accept: in this way an equitable compromise will in most cases be made. Still, I admit that the Collectors must often have some difficulty in defining the path which should lead them through the various considerations towards that conclusion. It is easy, perhaps, to decide that the value of the land has increased, otherwise than through the agency or expense of the ryot. But then the questions present themselves, how much has it increased? to what share in such increase is the landlord entitled? if it be that his share in the increase ought to be the same as his share in the original profit of the cultivation, then what was that share? if the facts show such share to have been indeterminate, then how is it to be determined?

Possibly some authorities or parties may consider that the landlord is not entitled to any share in the increased value of the land and its produce, and that such increase should be entirely for the benefit of the ryot. Now, every one will doubtless affirm that the ryots (especially the occupancy ryots, who are said to constitute the majority,) are entitled to a large share in the increase, and should be carefully protected in the full enjoyment of it. But to affirm that the landlord is not entitled to any share would, of course, be a very different proposition, which might be discussed on abstract grounds, but would be difficult to maintain. At all events, the rent law of 1859, which has now been in force for fifteen years, established the principle that the landlord is entitled to some share in the increase. When the law declared in 1859 that the rent of an occupancy ryot should not be raised unless under certain specified circumstances of ordinary recurrence, and re-affirmed this in 1869, it clearly contemplated that the landlord should have some share under those circumstances. The same principle has been repeatedly acted upon by the High Court of Judicature. We cannot, I think, recede now by any legislation from that principle.

It might not be difficult to assume, on abstract grounds commanding general assent, that the share of the landlord ought to be a certain proportion of the value of the gross produce: (though some authorities might prefer to take this value net after deducting the value of the ryot's labor,) let us assume it, for the sake of illustration, to be one-fourth, though I do not now say whether that is the correct proportion. But could this fraction, or any other fraction, be laid down in a law as the standard by which rent is to be regulated? Would not such a standard cause disturbance in the rent of different parts of Bengal? Would not any proportion that might be suitable in Western Bengal cause excessive enhancement in Eastern Bengal? Would not any proportion that might be suitable in Eastern Bengal cause considerable reduction of old-existing rents in Western Bengal? Would not any proportion that might be suitable in Bengal cause undue variations in Behar? The case of Orissa might be regarded separately, as that is not under the permanent settlement. It might be answered that a suitable proportion could be ascertained for each of the main divisions of the country and then laid down authoritatively. But would there not be difficulty in defining the territorial limits of such proportions, so that they could be embodied in a law? It may well be that such diversity of the proportionate share exists in the several parts of the country, and is practically recognised in judicial decisions. But it is another matter to set it forth and stereotype it by legislation.

Again, it might be thought that each case or class of cases should be taken *per se* on the facts and merits, that the proportion might be approximately ascertained which the old rent bore when it was established to the then value of the produce, and that this proportion might be taken as the landlord's share in the present increase, which increase also might be ascertained approximately. From some points of view it might appear that this

principle, if laid down by law, could be carried into practice. But it is to be remembered that the existing rents may have been established at former periods, when the relations between landlord and tenant were not so carefully considered as they would be now-a-days. In some places, where land has been reclaimed within this century, the original proportion might be regarded, with respect to the just interest of the landlord, as too low to be a guide for all time coming. In some places, perhaps in the oldest inhabited and cultivated districts, it might be regarded, in respect to the just interest of the ryot, as too high to be accepted for the future. I incline to believe, indeed, that many authorities who consider that the landlord is entitled to some share in the increase would yet hold that such share ought to be in a smaller proportion than that which the old rent bore to the original value of the produce. Then, of course, the question would arise, how much less? which question it might be hard to answer in terms which could be embodied in a law.

Further, a suggestion has been made to me by some authorities—for example, Mr. F. R. Cockerell, Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, who has had experience in both Western and Eastern Bengal—that possibly it might be laid down that the landlord's share might be regulated according to the proportion which the land revenue (as fixed in perpetuity by the permanent settlement) bears to the rental of the land. I do not understand that Mr. Cockerell is prepared to say that this certainly could be done, but only that it is a point worth considering. The question then arises, how can this proportion be ascertained? Heretofore such ascertainment, though not impossible, would have been very difficult and open to much objection. But it so happens that of late the road-cess valuations, district by district, have thrown, or are throwing, much light upon this matter. Indeed, we are thus incidentally becoming possessed of information which was never before in our possession. Thus the proportion of the land revenue to the rent of the land is already ascertainable for many districts, and will be so in due course of time for the remainder. But I am not able, as yet, to form an opinion as to whether it would be accepted by landlord and tenant as the regulator of the rent for the future, Perhaps, in some districts, it would be so accepted; but in others, and in some parts of Eastern Bengal especially, I apprehend that it would not.

Other methods of determining rent might be suggested, but whatever method is discussed, difficulties will, I fear, present themselves in respect to legislation by reason of the diversity of local custom and the variety of the circumstances of the cultivation, of the rent, and of the tenure in the several parts of Bengal. The *desideratum* is some method of adjusting rent which would adapt itself to the diverse circumstances of the several parts of the country, and which could be laid down in a law. It is very hard to find such a method.

Still, if with the help of both parties concerned, landlord and tenant, and of the many experienced authorities in the country, a practical solution could be attained, such as would be just to both landlord and tenant, and might be embodied in a law, I should be glad to do my part in the introduction of such a measure, which, if successful, would be of the highest benefit to the future of Bengal.

For the present, I desire that a copy of this Minute be sent to each of the Members of the Board of Revenue, of the Secretaries to Government, and of the Divisional Commissioners, with a request that they will favor me with their opinion on this difficult and important subject.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

COMMENCEMENT OF AN ASYLUM IN CALCUTTA FOR NATIVES AFFLICTED WITH INCURABLE DISEASES.

Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 25th April 1876.

THE want of an Asylum in Calcutta for persons (Natives) afflicted with incurable diseases has been repeatedly brought to my notice by the medical authorities. By incurable diseases are meant permanent blindness, deafness, dumbness, paralysis, lameness, spinal curvature, congenital idiotcy, and other diseases which incapacitate the sufferer, and for the cure of which there is no hope. But lunacy and leprosy are not included, because, for persons thus afflicted, there are separate asylums.

2. At present persons (Natives) suffering from incurable diseases are received in the several hospitals of the city; but these institutions are already crowded with curable patients for whom active treatment is required; and thus the space, care, and general appliances needed for coping with disease, regarding which hope remains, are encroached upon by reason of the necessity of attending to diseases which are past hope. Nevertheless, humanity dictates that no effort should be spared to alleviate the lot of those whose existence is affected to a degree that does not admit of any perfect remedy.

3. Several Native gentlemen have at different times mentioned the subject to me, and indicated a willingness to give donations towards the establishment of an asylum for incurables. And Dr. C. O. Woodford, the Principal of the Campbell Medical School at Sealdah, has specially invited my attention to the expediency of establishing an Asylum close to the hospital attached to the School at Sealdah, and the project is favoured also by the Surgeon-General.

4. I concur in thinking that Sealdah is a very suitable place for such an Asylum, and I recognise that at the outset there would be economy in managing the Asylum, and advantages in respect to efficiency, from the proximity to the existing Medical School and Hospital.

5. I have carefully considered the alternative of attaching the Asylum to the District Charitable Society's Institution. But it seems to me distinctly preferable to have the Asylum at Sealdah, by reason of the advantages, economical and other, of the proximity of medical supervision of the most competent kind.

6. From enquiry in the Public Works Department, I understand that a structure for the Asylum, fully capable of holding all the inmates for whom accommodation might be desirable (estimated at one hundred and fifty souls, Natives), would cost at least one lakh and a half of rupees; but such a structure might be built in compartments: if funds should not at the beginning admit of the whole being constructed, a part at least might be finished for the reception of a limited number of inmates, and the completion of the whole might follow afterwards, according as resources might become available. Under present circumstances, however, I am not sure that funds can be raised; the limited subscriptions heretofore promised would not be sufficient for so large a purpose; and certainly the Local Government is not able to make a grant of anything like this amount. If, in the future, funds shall become available, the project may be resuscitated.

7. Meanwhile, adjoining the hospital enclosure, there is a building which, together with its out-offices and grounds, may be purchased for comparatively a small sum, and which, with some additions and improvements, may be made to accommodate about forty poor persons (Natives). The subscriptions already promised may go some way towards defraying the cost of this arrangement, which should not exceed Rs. 25,000 in all. In that case the Government would contribute a share, provided that the grant thus required should not exceed Rs. 13,000. The medical supervision would be obtained from the existing staff of the Sealdah Hospital. The dieting and other contingencies would amount to a small sum monthly, of which half would be defrayed by Government, provided that the other half were met from private subcriptions. In this manner a humble, though useful, beginning might be made for an institution that is much needed in Calcutta.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

RESOLUTION ON THE SUBJECT OF SCHOLARSHIPS FOR GIRLS.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION—No. 1204.

The 24th April 1876.

READ—

A letter, dated the 26th February 1875, from the Honorary Secretary to the Ootturpara Hitakari Sobha, forwarding a report of the proceedings of the Society.

A letter, No. 4963, dated the 29th November 1875, from the Director of Public Instruction, reporting on the establishment of a system of scholarships for girls.

Read again—

The report of the Director of Public Instruction for the year 1874-75.

THE Lieutenant-Governor has read with much interest the report of the proceedings of the Ootturpara Hitakari Sobha. This useful institution has done much to ameliorate the condition of the inhabitants of Ootturpara and the neighbourhood, and in particular it has exerted itself diligently, and with a considerable measure of success, in the promotion of female education. A special feature of the proceedings of the Sobha, in this department of its labors, is the adoption of a system for the award of scholarships to girls. The Association holds an annual competitive examination of the girls of a number of schools in the districts of Hooghly and the 24-Pergunnahs, and awards scholarships to the most successful candidates. The money for these scholarships is provided partly from the funds of the Sobha, and partly from a contribution given by Government under the grant-in-aid rules.

2. The slow progress of female education in Bengal is a subject of much concern to the Government; and the Lieutenant-Governor has considered how far it may be possible to carry out on a larger scale the system which the Ootturpara Sobha has successfully inaugurated in the localities to which its operations have extended. The Director of Public Instruction has been consulted, and that officer, after taking the opinions of the Circle Inspectors of schools, and of the several local committees, has submitted an outline of the proposals which he would recommend for adoption.

3. Mr. Woodrow considers that in the three divisions of the Presidency, Burdwan and Dacca female education is sufficiently advanced to allow of the system being adopted with a reasonable prospect of success, and that it will be better to make a commencement in these three divisions than to attempt any general introduction of the measure. In the districts which comprise these divisions he proposes to have scholarship examinations for girls held in three grades—primary, intermediate, and vernacular. He would make the standards nearly the same as in the corresponding scholarships for boys, substituting needle-work, embroidery, and knitting for higher arithmetic and science.

4. In view of the numerous calls which are made upon Government for educational grants of various kinds, the Director is of opinion that no additional assignment for these scholarships will be necessary except in the town of Calcutta. In the other districts he thinks it will be sufficient to authorize the local committees to expend upon these scholarships such portion of their scholarship grants as they consider advisable, not exceeding one-fourth of the whole scholarship assignment of the district. For Calcutta, where there is no district committee, he asks for a grant of Rs. 1,800, being Rs. 600 for scholarships in each of the three grades.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to approve generally of these recommendations, and to request that the Director, in communication with the local committees, will arrange the necessary details for holding these examinations, and for the appropriation of the required funds. But though the plan which has been proposed commends itself to the Lieutenant-Governor, as well calculated to further an object which it is very desirable to attain, it would be the wish of Sir Richard Temple to leave it in a great measure to the discretion of the local committees to encourage female education in this or in any other way which the circumstances of the district may indicate as most suitable. It appears to be the practice in some districts to give gurus of primary schools a

bonus of one rupee per month for every five girls who attend the patshala, or in some cases to give pecuniary rewards to the girls themselves for regular attendance. The district committee would probably be better qualified than the Government to determine whether these methods of encouraging female education are more practically useful than the establishment of a certain number of primary scholarships for girls would be; and the Lieutenant-Governor would desire to leave to the committee the decision of this question. But it must be understood that in all districts of the three divisions referred to, and as far as possible in all districts throughout the Lower Provinces, the Government will expect that some substantial portion either of the Government grant-in-aid or of the scholarship assignment, or of both these funds, shall be devoted to the promotion of female education.

6. The Lieutenant-Governor has considered the application of the Director for a special grant to meet the cost of scholarships in the town of Calcutta. The condition, however, of the provincial revenues is such as to make it impossible for the Government to increase the educational grant by this extra assignment, and the foundation of these scholarships in Calcutta must therefore be deferred for the present year, unless the Director is able to apply a portion of the grant-in-aid to this purpose. The Director is authorized to include the amount in his budget for next year, and it is hoped that funds will then be available.

7. It is not to be supposed that the establishment of these scholarships will give the Government that command over the course of female education which it obtains by the scholarship system as applied to the education of boys. A patshala student, who obtains a primary scholarship, is required to hold it in an intermediate or a middle vernacular school, and the Government is thus enabled to regulate not only the subjects of his study before the scholarship is awarded, but the course which he pursues afterwards. The Lieutenant-Governor observes that this principle has been extended by the District Committee of the 24-Pergunnahs to scholarships for girls, the scholarships awarded being either made tenable in female schools of a higher class, or being expended in the payment of a teacher to instruct the scholarship-holder at home. But it would seem that, even in a district like the 24-Pergunnahs, the effect of this rule must be to restrict the competition, as girls cannot usually leave their homes to hold scholarships in schools at a distance; and in districts in which female schools are few and scattered, and private teachers cannot easily be obtained, the adoption of this system would present serious difficulties. In such districts the Lieutenant-Governor recognizes the necessity of making these scholarships simply rewards for present proficiency; though even in these cases some effect will no doubt be produced by grading the scholarships, and giving the most valuable rewards to those girls who pass the higher standard of education.

8. In conclusion, the Lieutenant-Governor desires specially to commend this important subject to the earnest consideration of all educational officers and district school committees.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. J. REYNOLDS,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AT HASTINGS.

No. 1917.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Public Works Department (Civil Buildings), under date the 25th April 1876.

Read again Proceeding of this Department for April 1875 (Establishment B.) No. 144, being a Minute by the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated the 2nd idem, for the establishment of a Training School for Natives of Bengal.

RESOLUTION.—In reference to the Lieutenant-Governor's Minute of the 2nd April 1875, regarding Technical and Industrial Schools for the Natives of Bengal, the formation of an Industrial School or Workshop for the practical instruction of the passed students of the Civil Engineering Classes of the Presidency College has from time to time been under the consideration of Government, but the expense attending the foundation of a separate institution for this purpose, and the difficulties in organizing it, has delayed the introduction of the scheme.

2. Minor Workshops have had to be formed in some of the Public Works Divisions of Calcutta for constructing iron-work for some of the large buildings and works lately erected at the Presidency, and some machinery has been bought from time to time for the requirements of these Divisional Workshops. It has been considered desirable to concentrate these Workshops and place them in one yard at Hastings, and advantage has been taken of this to organize an Industrial School for the practical instruction of the passed students of the Civil Engineering Classes of the Presidency College.

3. The additional machinery required for such an institution has been purchased, the sheds are being erected, and the machinery is being set up.

4. The school is primarily one for the instruction of the passed students of the College, but other native students will be allowed to enter the institution to receive practical instruction in carpentry and iron-work under skilled workmen. The rules and conditions under which such individuals will be allowed to enter the institution will be drawn up in this Department and notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* when the buildings are sufficiently advanced for the reception of apprentices.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

G. F. E. S. NEILL, *Captain*, M.S.C.,

Offg. Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, in the Public Works Department.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 22nd April 1876.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
	Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVS. 1	Burdwan, Apl. 24,* '76	·11	Weather—Rainfall at Cutwa was 1·20 inches Want of rain is much felt. Cholera is still prevalent.
2	Bankoora „ 22, „	0·08	Weather—Generally dry, with occasional dust storms. Rain much wanted. A few cases of sporadic cholera still reported.
3	Beerbhoom, „ 22, „	Nil.	Weather—Easterly winds prevail. Rain is much wanted, especially for indigo, cotton, and oil-seeds.
4	Midnapore, „ 22, „	Nil.	Weather—There have been storms all over the district, though not at the Sudder Station. It now turns out that the storm of the 13th was so violent in the west of the district as to destroy many villages and cause much loss of life. The rain was needed, although the violence of the storm has occasioned serious injury in places.
5	Hooghly, „ 22, „	·10	Weather—Hot. Slight rain on the 21st. Sugarcane cuttings are still being planted out. *Aous* paddy being sown in a few places. Land is being prepared for *aous* and *amun* paddy. More rain is wanted. Indigo, *boro dhan*, cucumbers, &c., and onions on the ground, are doing well. Cucumbers and such like crops are being gathered. *Boro* harvest has commenced. Cholera is abating at Hooghly, but is still bad at Serampore, in the Boidobatty township, and in some places in the interior.
	Howrah, „ 22, „	Nil.	Weather—Very warm still. No rain yet. No crop to report on.
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVS. 6	24-Pergunnahs, Apl. 24,† '76	Nil.	Weather—Windy and very warm. No crops on the ground. Rain is much wanted. Cholera is prevailing in thanas Habra, Deygunga, Barripore, and Busseerhat. No report is received from Satkhira.
7	Nuddea, „ 22, „	0·39	Weather—Rain in small quantities and partial. Sowings of early rice have been continued, and in the most advanced parts the seed has begun to germinate.
8	Jessore, „ 22 „	Nil.	Weather—Hot. Spring rice continues to be gathered, and the sowing of the early rice is progressing favorably. Millet and maugo crops in the Jbenidah sub-division have suffered from a hail-storm.
9	Moorshedabad, „ 22, „	·10	Weather—There was no rain in any part of the district save a slight shower at the Sudder Station. It is hot, but nights are cool for the season. The *rubbee* has been harvested. The late rain has done much good to mulberry, indigo, sugarcane, and *til*. The *boro* rice is everywhere well reported on except in Lalbagh, where the crop is indifferent. Cholera is bad in the Jellinghi thana, but has abated in Ramporehaut and Jungypore.
RAJSHAHYE DIVS. 10	Dinagepore, „ 21, „	·38	Weather—Sultry. A slight thunder-storm on the evening of the 20th instant. More rain is needed. No alteration in the state and prospects of the crops since last week. Cholera and small-pox are prevalent in the district.
11	Maldah, „ 22, „	Nil.	Weather—Hot and sultry. Clouds occasionally collect but soon disperse. It is excessively hot and oppressive. Rain threatening. *Boro* thriving, but more rain is wanted. Weather excessively hot and oppressive. Twenty-nine deaths from cholera reported during the week.
12	Rajshahye, „ 22, „	Nil.	Weather—Has been cloudy and hot. There was a little rain in all the stations except Beauleah, Nattore, Barigaon, Godagaree, and Charghat, during the week. More rain is wanted. *Amun*, or winter rice, is now being sown in several stations. *Boro dhan* (spring rice crop) has been much benefited by the rain. Lands are being prepared for sowing *aous dhan*, or autumn rice crop. *Til* (sessamun) is thriving. Cholera still prevails in Charghat, Beauleah, Belmaria, Nattore, and Pootea, though not to the extent it did a short time back.
13	Rungpore, „ 21, „	·90	Weather—Cool. Rain on four days. The rainfall at Bhowanigunge was ·57 inches, and at Kurigram ·39 inches. Sowings of *aous* are progressing all over the district. In Kurigram sub-division *aous* rice and the millets are looking well. Cholera has broken out in various directions, and there is cattle disease on the north-east corner of the district adjoining Gowalpara.
14	Bogra, „ 22, „	A few drops.	Weather—A few drops of rain fell at the Sudder Station, but not appreciable by the rain-gauge. No change in the character of the weather since last week. Ploughing going on actively on the Dearah lands. Some of the rice is well up, and has been much benefited by last week's rain.
15	Pubna, „ 22, „	0·45	Weather—Seasonable. Showers have fallen. Only 0·10 inches of rain fell at Serajgunge. The weather during the week has been generally favorable for agricultural operations. Since the heavy rains of last week cholera has abated.

* Telegram of the 24th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 24th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	Central Districts.—(Continued.)		
Cooch Behar Divn. 16	Darjeeling, Apl. 21, '76	0·03	Weather—It has been reported that the rain of the previous week did extend to the plains of this district. There was a sprinkling of rain during the past week, and the sky is now very threatening. In the hills the wheat and barley have been reaped, and all the young crops are doing well. In the plains very little sowing has been done except in wheat; but now that rain has fallen the rice sowings will proceed.
Cooch Behar Divn. 17	Julpigoree, ,, 22, ,,	·15	Weather—Intensely hot, though the crops have to some extent been benefited by the slight shower of Tuesday. Rain is still urgently wanted.
Cooch Behar Divn.	Cooch Behar, ,, 20, ,,	·34	Weather—It has cooled down a little, as some rain fell during the week. The rainfall during the week was very small. The prospects of the *bitri dhan* and of the *cheena* and the *kaon* crops continue very unfavorable. The price of coarse rice has risen to Rs. 3 a maund in the bazar.
	Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Divn. 18	Dacca, Apl. 24.* '76	0·89	Weather—Warm, with showers and storms. Prospects of crops are very good. Cholera is abating.
Dacca Divn. 19	Fureedpore, ,, 22, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable and cooler. The rainfall at Goalundo was 1·14 inches, and at Madaripore 0·79 inches during the week. State of the crops is fair. Prospects are good. Cholera decreased.
Dacca Divn. 20	Backergunge, ,, 20, ,,	1·68	Weather—Last Saturday there was a violent storm of thunder, lightning, rain, and wind, which continued for about an hour and a half. The crops are good. The rain produced a beneficial effect, and diminished the cholera for a few days. But cholera still continues in every thana of the district, though not yet in an epidemic form. In other respects the state of the district is good.
Dacca Divn. 21	Mymensingh, ,, 21, ,,	1·30	Weather—Showery and windy. Decidedly cool for this season. The *boro* rice is being reaped. The sowings of *aous* rice are nearly finished.
Dacca Divn. 22	Tipperah, ,, 21, ,,	2·34	Weather—Hot, with occasional storms. Ploughing for the autumn and winter rice is going on. General prospects are good.
Chittagong Divn. 23	Chittagong, ,, 20, ,,	·36	Weather—Hot and close. Cultivation not commenced generally. Cholera extremely prevalent.
Chittagong Divn. 24	Noakholly, ,, 20, ,,	1·48	Weather—Variable; frequently cloudy, but comparatively cool, the highest heat being 85°, against 91° of the preceding week. Wind from south; occasionally a little high. Rain fell on the 13th, 15th, and 16th. It was slight on the last two days. Pulses, chillies, &c., are doing well, and some are being gathered. Ploughing for the early rice crop, and sowing of early and late rice, are now going on under favorable conditions. There is cholera still in some of the stations, and other diseases are rather more prevalent than usual.
Chittagong Divn. 25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, ,, 18, ,,	1·85	Weather—Rainy throughout the week. Owing to heavy falls of rain the joom burning has been delayed. No crops on the ground.
Chittagong Divn.	Hill Tipperah, ,, 19, ,,	1·98	Weather—Cool. There has been rain almost every day during the past week. Prospects of the crops are satisfactory.
BEHAR.			
Patna Divn. 26	Patna, Apl. 24.* '76	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Days exceedingly hot. The crops have all been harvested. A good deal of cholera about generally throughout the district, but especially in the city of Patna, where Assistant Surgeons have been deputed by the Civil Surgeon with men to work under them.
Patna Divn. 27	Gya, ,, 22, ,,	Nil.	Weather—East wind prevailing with great heat. Highest reading of the thermometer was 104° 8° in the shade. *Rubbee* crops are harvested. *Cheena*, which is sown, is good. Cholera and small-pox are prevalent.
Patna Divn. 28	Shahabad, ,, 22, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Hot and seasonable. *Rubbee* crops are harvested. *Bhadoi* lands being ploughed. *Mohwa* is a good crop, and mango is fair in the south. Cholera is reported in the Sasseram division.
Patna Divn. 29	Durbhunga, ,, 22, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Warm. Intermittent east wind. Nothing special to remark. Preparations for ensuing sowings continue.
Patna Divn. 30	Mozufferpore, ,, 22, ,,	Nil.	Weather—Very hot and sultry, with east winds. There is nothing new to report about the state of crops in the Mozufferpore sub-division. In the Hazeepore sub-division 0·11 inches of rain fell during the week, and more rain is wanted for *cheena*. In the Sitamarhee sub-division a fair amount of *cheena* and moong have been sown, principally in Jalla and Sewhur, and indigo has been sown all over the sub-division.

* Telegrams of the 24th April, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)			
PATNA DIVS.—(*Contd.*) 31	Sarun, Apl. 22, '76	Nil.	Weather—Hot and clear, with variable wind. There was a fall of rain in the Sewan and Gopalgunge sub-division which has benefited *cheena* millet, sugarcane, and *bhadoe dhan*. Reports as to indigo vary. In some places it is said to be doing well, while in others it is reported to be coming on badly Cholera is reported from Revelgunge, in the Sudder sub-division.
32	Chumparun, „ 21, „	Nil.	Weather—Very close and hot, and the wind steady from the east. The weather is excellent for the growing crops, but more rain after a week or ten days will do a great deal of good.
BHAGULPORE DIVS. 33	Monghyr, „ 22, „	Nil.	Weather—Fair, with east winds. Only irrigated crops on the ground. The indigo has been improved by the recent rain in the Begoosserai sub-division, and the mango crop is said to be the best for the last twenty years. The *mohwa* is nearly always good, and this year forms no exception to the rule.
34	Bhagulpore, „ 24.* „	Nil.	Weather—East wind is prevalent with threatening clouds. Rain at Banka on the 20th was ·53 inches. At Muddehpoorah the rainfall on the 22nd was ·18 inches, with strong north-western wind. Soopole reports all low land paddy has been sown down, and the plants are very healthy. Land for *bhadoe* sowings is prepared, and some has been sown. Prospects of the crops are good. Prices are easy. General health is very good, though small-pox and cholera are still reported from various parts of the district.
35	Purneah, „ 22, „	Nil.	Weather—Hot and sultry. Rain is still wanted in the north and centre, but it is apparently coming. A good shower fell in the south-west of the district on Friday. Prices are rising. Cholera is still prevalent.
36	Southal Perghs. „ 23, „	Nil.	Weather—Hot again at Doomka. Rainfall at Deoghur was ·32, at Godda ·02, and at Rajmehal 1·5. No crops on the ground. Health is improving.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVS. 37	Cuttack, Apl. 15, '76	·05	No change in the character of the weather and state of the crops since last week.
38	Pooree, „ 20, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Rain is much wanted for tillage The harvesting of the *dalua* crop is still continuing. Cotton is dying for want of rain. Cholera is raging in the town of Pooree and in the interior.
39	Balasore, „ 21, „	1·30	Weather—Ordinarily dry, but a shower falls every three or four days. Ploughing is progressing satisfactorily. Sporadic cholera still exists. No new cases of small-pox are reported.
CHOTA NAGPORE			
	South-Western Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, Apl. 21, '76	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Very warm, with hot west winds. Nothing on the ground. The *mohwa* crop has been a full one. Rain is much wanted to enable the ryots to plough their land. Cholera is still reported from the interior of the district.
41	Lohardugga, „ 22, „	Nil.	Weather—Hot, with variable wind. The *mohwa* has been abundant. Rain is much wanted for ploughing. Small-pox and cholera still prevalent in parts.
42	Singbhoom, „ 21, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. No crops to report about. The continued drought is drying up fast the pasturage, and renders it impossible to prepare any ground for cultivation, and agricultural prospects are altogether unfavorable. The prevalence of cholera mentioned in last week's report appears, from information since received, to have been much exaggerated. It is bad only in the north part of the district, and deaths from it have been ascertained to have occurred in two villages, Kandra and Narainpore. The rest of the district is reported to be free of it.
43	Manbhoom, „ 22, „	Nil.	Weather—Unusually dry and sultry, with little of the hot westerly breeze usually experienced at this time of year. Rain is much wanted. If there is no rain within the next twenty days the prospects of the crop will be very bad. This has been an unusual season. Cholera is rife all over the district apparently. Purulia is up to date free from the disease.

* Telegram of the 24th April, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 25th April 1876.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 2nd to 8th April 1876.	Rain from 9th to 15th April 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches	Inches.		1876.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	1·27	4·23	15th April.	
		Cutwa	Nil	Nil	1·81	ditto	
		Culna	Nil	0·82	3·27	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	Nil	Nil	0·83	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	0·22	1·17	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	0·56	4·19	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	0·19	1·29	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	1·26	1·39	ditto	
		Hetampore	Nil	0·75	0·86	ditto	
		Roypore	Nil	0·13	2·31	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	1·75	4·27	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	Nil	1·19	ditto	
		Gurbetta	Nil	Nil	1·70	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	Nil	Nil	0·64	ditto	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	0·85	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	1·24	3·57	ditto	
		Serampore	0·09	0·74	3·10	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	0·19	0·08	5·84	ditto	
		Moheshrekha	0·16	0·46	2·47	ditto	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Sangor Island	Nil	Nil	0·80	ditto	
		Calcutta	0·13	0·07	7·40	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	0·10	0·10	8·26	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail ...	0·11	0·05	8·19	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	Not rec.	5·18	8th April.	
		Baraset	0·32	0·25	4·12	15th ,,	
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	Nil	2·99	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	2·27	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	3·85	10·87	ditto	
		Barrackpore	0·08	Not rec.	2·90	8th April.	
		Dum-Dum	0·15	0·11	3·44	15th ,,	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	Nil	3·38	4·86	ditto	
		Bongong	0·15	1·85	3·93	ditto	
		Meherpore	Nil	2·71	6·92	ditto	
		Chooadanga	Nil	2·15	4·56	ditto	
		Kooshtea	Nil	3·51	6·18	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	1·45	5·68	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	0·61	3·39	7·42	ditto	
		Nurrail	1·16	2·44	6·48	ditto	
		Khoolna	Nil	2·61	7·12	ditto	
		Jhenida	Nil	3·45	7·17	ditto	
		Bagirhat	0·11	2·89	6·79	ditto	
		Magoorah	0·24	2·78	7·18	ditto	
	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	Nil	2·50	4·15	ditto	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	1·74	1·74	ditto	
		Lallbagh	Nil	1·39	3·06	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	3·64	3·93	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	1·20	2·84	ditto	
		Lalligolla	Nil	2·00	3·02	ditto	
		Kandee	Nil	1·30	1·82	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	0·91	0·91	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	2·62	2·68	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	1·40	1·43	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Baulcah	Nil	1·04	1·33	ditto	
		Nattore	Nil	2·03	2·17	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	Nil	0·51	0·53	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	Nil	0·73	0·73	ditto	
		Kurigram	Nil	1·93	1·98	ditto	
		Bagdogra	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	8th April.	
	Bogra	Regra	Nil	1·43	1·43	15th ,,	From 26th March.
		Panchbibi	Nil	Not rec.	Nil	8th ,, ...	
	Pubna	Pubna	Nil	3·54	5·57	15th ,,	Not rec. 2nd to 8th April.
		Serajgunge ...	Not. rec.	1·10	3·40	ditto ...	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	Nil	1·05	2·29	ditto	
		Darjeeling { Hospital ...	Nil	1·33	2·45	ditto	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	Nil	0·42	0·52	ditto	
		Boda	Nil	1·41	1·41	ditto	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	Nil	1·02	1·04	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	Nil	1·02	1·04	ditto	
		Titaliya	Nil	2·13	2·23		
		Alipore	Nil	3·08	3·08	ditto ...	From 9th April.
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	Nil	0·40	0·40	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 3rd to 8th April 1876.	Rain from 9th to 15th April 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca ... Telegraph Office	0·03	1·80	4·94	15th April.	
		Dacca ... Hospital	0·10	1·86	6·05	ditto	
		Moonshegunge	0·50	1·47	6·89	ditto	
		Manickgunge	0·40	1·65	4·06	ditto	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	Nil	2·40	5·40	ditto	
		Goalundo	0·01	3·22	5·78	ditto	
		Madaripore	Nil	1·29	8·01	ditto	
	Backergunge	Burrisal	0·23	2·07	8·50	ditto	
		Perozepore	Nil	2·37	4·97	ditto	
		Patcoakhally	0·12	0·75	5·95	ditto	
		Dowlutkhan	0·58	0·66	5·07	ditto	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	Nil	1·04	1·90	ditto	
		Jamalpore	Nil	1·24	2·74	ditto	
		Atia	Nil	2·00	3·85	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	Nil	1·80	3·87	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Chittagong ... Telegraph Office	Nil	0·20	2·13	ditto	
		Chittagong ... Jail	Nil	0·81	3·62	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Nil	2·24	ditto	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	Nil	2·43	9·31	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	1·10	2·58	6·56	ditto	
		Brahmunbariah	0·27	3·44	11·55	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	Nil	1·85	7·89	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	Nil	2·06	5·88	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna	Patna	Nil	0·02	0·06	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	0·44	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Jail	Nil	0·10	0·10	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	0·05	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	0·05	ditto	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	0·06	ditto	
		Bhubooah	Nil	Nil	0·06	ditto	
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	0·24	1st April.	
		Hajeepore	ditto	ditto	0·10	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	ditto	ditto	0·63	ditto	
Bhagulpore.	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	Nil	2·00	2·31	15th April.	
		Mudhoobunnee	Nil	1·87	3·01	ditto	
		Tajpore	Nil	0·40	0·55	ditto	Not received 26th March to 1st April 1876.
	Sarun	Chupra	Nil	0·06	0·16	ditto	
		Sewan	Nil	0·16	0·39	ditto	
	Chumparun	Motiharee	Nil	2·23	2·74	ditto	
		Bettiah	Nil	1·90	2·50	ditto	Ditto ditto.
	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	0·58	0·58	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	0·19	0·19	ditto	
		Jamooee	Nil	0·80	0·90	ditto	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	Nil	2·60	2·60	ditto	
		Soopool	Nil	1·48	1·90	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	Nil	1·02	1·12	ditto	
		Banka	Nil	2·01	2·01	ditto	
		Sonbursa	Nil	2·08	2·19	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	0·73	0·86	ditto	
		Kissengunge	Nil	1·14	1·20	ditto	
		Arrareah	Nil	1·30	1·44	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka	Nil	1·49	1·66	ditto	
		Rajmehal	Nil	3·50	3·50	ditto	
		Deoghur	Nil	0·24	0·24	ditto	
		Godda	Nil	0·59	0·59	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 2nd to 8th April 1876.	Rain from 9th to 15th April 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... { Telegraph Office	0·30	Nil	0·30	15th April	
		Cuttack ... { Hospital ...	0·15	0·05	0·25	ditto	
		Jajepore	0·80	Not rec.	2·95	8th April.	
		Kendraparah	1·10	ditto	2·90	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	ditto	0·30	ditto	
		False Point	0·25	0·10	0·85	15th April.	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	0·02	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	Nil	3·10	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore... { Exc. Engr.'s Office	1·07	2·23	6·38	ditto	
		Balasore... { Collector's Office	0·74	2·23	7·07	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	0·71	0·96	1·68	ditto	
		Jellasore	0·34	1·18	2·97	ditto	
		Sorah	0·36	1·30	3·03	ditto	
		Chandbally	1·00	Nil	1·63	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbalpore	Nil	Nil	0·81	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh... { Jail ...	Nil	Nil	0·02	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... { Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	0·01	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	0·04	0·21	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	0·21	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	0·03	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chyebassa	Nil	Nil	0·51	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	Nil	Nil	0·51	ditto	
		Govindpore	Nil	0·20	0·20	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	0·67	1·18	9·88	ditto	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	0·03	Not rec.	7·80	8th April.	
		Golaghât	Nil	ditto	2·21	ditto	
		Jorehaut	Nil	ditto	4·36	ditto	
		Deopanie	Nil	ditto	6·26	ditto	
		Hattiepoctie	Nil	ditto	5·38	ditto	
		Mazengah	Nil	ditto	6·96	ditto	
		Nazeeran	0·15	ditto	7·57	ditto	
		Suntock	0·02	ditto	8·29	ditto	
		Cherideo	Nil	ditto	11·21	ditto	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	0·98	15th April.	

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd April 1876.

JOHN ELLIOTT, M.A.,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of January 1876.

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperatures, and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER.				RADIATION.								TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										VAPOUR TENSION.		HUMIDITY.				RAIN-FALL.	
			Mean of			Solar.				Grass Nocturnal.						Mean of		Highest Max.			Lowest Min.						Mean of		Mean of			
		Mean.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean daily range.	Mean.	Above max in shade.	Max. Day.	Max. ☉	Mean.	Below min. in shade	Min. Day.	Min. ☉	Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Day.	☉	Absolute range.	Day.	☉	Mean.	From minimum.	10 hours.	16 hours.	Mean.	From minimum.	10 hours.	16 hours.	In inches.	Number of days.
Port Blair ...	61	...	29·941	29·832	·111	147·5	6·5	20th	153·0	...	...	...	...	85·0	...	...	...	81·5	83·4	.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	·774	·755	...	...	72	66	0·50	1
Nancowry ...	76	...	·878	·786	·092	133·5	4·8	18th	155·0	71·5	5·1	28th	65·0	85·1	8·5	76·6	...	83·4	82·4	2-3-9th	86·1	13·9	28th	72·2	...	...	·764	·825	·817	...	83	71	74	3·37	5
Madras ...	27	29·972	30·036	·917	·124	147·5	6·8	19th	153·7	61·5	3·8	27th	52·0	84·7	19·4	65·3	74·1	80·0	80·8	26th	90·4	32·8	27th	57·6	...	...	...	·613	·595	72	...	62	59	0·12	1
Vizagapatam ...	31	·973	·045	·914	·131	113·7	3·4·7	29th	121·5	...	...	...	...	79·0	9·5	69·5	74·9	76·0	78·3	24th	83·0	16·0	19th	67·0	·540	·390	·543	·474	62	53	60	59	Nil	...
Akyab ...	21	...	·022	·908	·114	133·0	50·6	26th	142·0	48·6	8·2	8th	41·4	82·4	25·6	56·8	...	73·3	77·0	9th	87·0	35·0	8th	52·0	...	...	...	·344	·511	·528	...	74	62	54	0·38	1
False Point ...	18·7	29·989	·950	·928	·122	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70·4	72·2	76·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	·537	...	·523	·550	73	...	64	63	Nil	...
Cuttack ...	80	...	29·982	·844	·138	139·6	53·0	30th-31st	143·0	49·7	8·7	27th	42·9	86·6	28·2	58·4	...	75·1	84·2	24th	92·5	39·6	13th	52·9	...	44·0	456	·369	...	88	62	31	ditto	...
Saugor Island ...	6	29·971	30·040	·911	·129	139·8	52·6	4th	143·7	53·8	15·3	25th	44·7	78·2	18·2	60·0	69·7	72·5	77·1	25th	83·0	29·6	28th	53·4	·515	·454	·497	·513	71	86	62	55	ditto	...
Chittagong ...	90	...	29·973	·845	·128	136·2	58·5	24th	142·3	50·1	3·6	16th-17th	45·4	79·8	26·0	53·8	...	70·3	76·8	21st	83·7	35·9	17th	47·8	...	·383	·410	·425	...	91	91	45	ditto	...
Calcutta ...	18·11	29·967	30·044	·9·7	·137	131·9	53·9	4th	142·5	...	...	...	...	78·0	18·5	59·5	68·3	69·9	76·7	24th	82·3	27·8	14th	54·5	·434	...	·434	·376	84	...	59	40	ditto	...
Burdwan ...	99·09	·880	29·966	·821	·145	136·4	56·7	31st	142·0	41·3	12·9	13th	32·0	79·8	26·2	53·5	...	72·5	79·5	31st	85·0	38·8	12-13th	46·2	...	·339	·373	·387	...	82	46	38	ditto	...
Jessore ...	20	·946	30·021	·895	·1·6	131·8	54·5	24th	140·3	42·8	8·1	12th	35·0	79·2	28·3	50·9	...	72·9	76·5	25th	84·1	40·9	12th	43·2	...	·322	·425	·402	...	85	53	44	ditto	...
Dacca ...	35	...	·011	·883	·128	137·3	...	30th	145·5	40·9	12·5	14th	34·3	...	...	...	53·4	71·3	75·7	.....	...	...	16th	48·3	...	·371	·425	·348	...	89	55	39	ditto	...
Silchar ...	88·91	...	29·986	·840	·146	137·9	60·8	25th	147·4	45·7	5·6	16th	39·3	77·1	25·7	51·4	...	65·3	74·6	21st	8·4	35·6	15th	44·8	...	·344	·453	·394	...	89	79	45	ditto	...
Hazareebagh ...	2010	27·928	27·984	27·884	·100	129·0	54·0	30th	134·6	41·6	7·6	16th	33·0	75·0	25·8	49·2	...	66·6	72·7	24th	80·5	37·5	13th	43·0	...	·202	·222	·192	...	56	34	24	ditto	...
Berhampore ...	64	29·904	29·982	29·850	·132	117·9	3·1	20th	126·4	...	...	...	...	79·7	28·2	51·5	...	69·5	77·7	31st	84·0	40·0	13th	44·0	...	·310	·352	·326	...	81	49	34	ditto	...
Gya ...	347	...	·087	·954	·133	130·7	52·4	31st	141·2	...	...	...	...	78·3	26·9	51·4	...	68·7	76·0	24th	84·1	41·7	15th	42·4	...	·293	·342	·375	...	76	48	42	ditto	...
Patna ...	179	...	·868	·736	·132	129·2	45·4	14th	138·7	44·8	3·6	14th	37·4	74·8	26·3	48·5	...	65·0	71·6	19th	81·8	40·0	16th	41·8	...	2·3	319	334	...	81	51	43	ditto	...
Purneah ...	125	...	...	...	...	162·9	84·1	31st	179·2	...	...	...	...	76·8	30·3	46·5	...	64·2	73·2	31st	8·6	40·6	14th	43·0	...	·273	·242	·328	...	84	55	40	0·13	1
Darjeeling ...	6912	...	23·467	·345	·067	83·6	43·7	16th	124·8	38·3	6·4	4th	22·0	46·1	11·3	34·8	...	43·3	43·3	27th	53·0	21·8	4th	31·2	...	·197	·209	·228	...	97	75	82	0·15	1
Seebsangor ...	332	...	29·737	29·6·0	·137	113·1	44·5	9th	130·1	49·7	1·7	8th	40·6	68·5	17·1	51·4	...	58·8	66·3	27th	73·4	31·9	8th	42·4	...	·376	·461	·458	...	97	63	70	2·50	11
Jeypore ...	386	...	·650	·503	·147	117·6	43·7	3rd	124·1	51·0	1·2	21st	48·0	73·9	20·7	53·2	...	62·4	71·7	20th	77·7	28·7	21st	40·0	...	·376	·437	·410	...	96	77	51	0·02	1
Allahabad ...	306·6	...	·752	·623	·129	140·1	62·7	31st	148·5	...	...	...	...	77·4	28·8	48·6	...	64·3	73·1	31st	83·8	41·9	14th	41·9	...	·313	·333	...	...	52	42	Nil	...
Roorkee ...	879·7	...	29·123	29·027	·099	119·1	47·9	31st	132·2	35·0	8·6	27th	27·4	71·2	27·7	43·5	...	57·0	68·0	31st	80·2	43·5	27th	36·7	...	·253	·319	·262	...	89	68	39	0·34	2

CALCUTTA—JANUARY 1876.

Mean barometric pressure of 24 years	...	30·014	Mean temperature of 24 years	...	...	67·7	Mean humidity of 24 years	...	...	71	Mean rainfall of 48 years ...	...	0·43
Ditto ditto of 1876	...	29·967	Ditto ditto of 1876	...	...	68·3	Ditto ditto of 1876	...	...	64	Actual fall in 1876 ...	...	Nil.
Defect in 1876 ...	...	·047	Excess in 1876	...	...	0·6	Defect in 1876	...	...	7	Defect in 1876 ...	...	0·43

JOHN ELLIOTT, M.A.,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Dated Calcutta, the 22nd April 1876.

Wind and Cloud Observations.

Stations.	Winds												Mean cloud.
	North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Variable.	Calm.	Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	
Port Blair ...	12	26	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	76 N, 2° E	.....	2·50
Nancowry ...	...	7	33	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	88 S, 79° E	210·7	4·21
Madras ...	5	45	5	4	2	...	...	...	...	1	82 N, 51° E	1·5·0	3·50
Vizagapatam ...	1	3	28	36	17	12	16	11	...	...	37 S, 30° E	53·1	0·82
Akyab ...	9	8	11	5	3	1	17	8	...	...	2·· N, 14° W	77·5	2·23
False Point ...	15	9	15	10	10	17	11	22	1	14	10 N, 52° W	.....	0·52
Cuttack ...	10	7	2	...	...	3	16	12	...	12	47 N, 43° W	21·4	0·94
Saugor Island ...	10	17	7	4	31	18	...	20	...	..	10 N, 56° W	149·1	0·84
Chittagong ...	8	18	4	1	1	4	15	11	...	...	41 N, 19° W	96·4	0·71
Calcutta ...	16	7	4	5	20	28	28	14	...	...	38 S, 57° W	90·3	.....
Burdwan ...	10	5	3	1	5	5	16	14	...	3	42 N, 57° W	46·6	0·52
Jessore ...	8	1	1	...	2	15	21	14	...	...	66 N, 81° W	37·6	0·56
Dacca ...	3	3	1	2	11	18	18	4	...	2	54 S, 59° W	51·5	0·19
Silchar ...	1	1	21	7	4	9	15	2	5	2	21 S, 18° E	56·8	2·42
Hazarebagh ...	...	...	...	3	2	3	25	29	...	...	77 N, 73° W	184·4	0·56
Berhampore ...	17	3	...	...	2	7	20	10	...	3	57 N, 57° W	33·4	1·40
Gya ...	1	1	9	...	1	7	26	10	...	7	43 N, 84° W	28·1	0·09
Patna ...	...	2	6	...	1	1	41	6	...	5	63 N, 84° W	42·5	1·00
Purneah ...	6	2	2	3	3	10	30	6	...	...	58 S, 89° W	48·3	0·35
Darjeeling ...	...	2	13	11	3	12	16	1	...	4	28 S, 10° W	.....	7·24
Seebsaugor ...	10	25	8	5	1	2	5	1	...	5	51 N, 48° E	43·0	8·50
Soaipara ...	4	6	21	2	...	5	5	6	...	14	26 N, 65° E	64·7	2·23
Allahabad ...	6	5	...	1	3	9	38	...	...	..	64 S, 89° W	72·4	0·30
Roorkee ...	1	...	2	7	...	2	8	25	...	17	38 N, 59° W	21·6	3·15

NOTE.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Cloud.—This column gives the average proportion of clouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 0, and one completely overcast by 10.

JOHN ELLIOTT, M.A.,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 22nd April 1876.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 16th to 22nd April 1876.

Stations	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Apl. 16th	10	29·778	29·796	89·6	74·7	47	W N W	5·9	Nil.	.....	b
		16	29·662	29·680	95·5	71·5	27	N by W	6·2	.....	.....	b
	17th	10	29·740	29·758	89·5	80·5	66	S S W	5·0	.....	.....	b
		16	29·684	29·602	96·7	79·5	45	S S W	10·0	.....	K	
	18th	10	29·661	29·679	89·5	80·4	66	S S W	9·2	.....	.....	b
		16	29·543	29·561	93·2	81·7	59	S S W	16·3	.....	.....	b
	19th	10	29·777	29·795	90·0	79·1	59	S W	8·7	.....	K, Cs	
		16	29·656	29·674	92·6	81·5	60	S W	17·2	.....	K	
	20th	10	29·803	29·821	89·0	79·7	65	S S W	8·1	.....	.....	b
		16	29·654	29·672	94·0	80·7	54	S S W	17·0	.....	CK	
	21st	10	29·771	29·789	89·0	78·5	61	S W	7·9	.....	.....	b
		16	29·644	29·662	94·0	81·5	56	S S W	16·2	.....	CS	
	22nd	10	29·704	29·722	89·8	81·2	67	S S W	7·2	.....	C	
		16	29·567	29·585	95·2	83·6	60	S by W	11·7	.....	K	
Saugor Island.	16th	10	29·787	29·793	85	79	75	W	8·4	Nil.	N	b, m
		16	29·724	29·730	89	82	73	S	11·0	.....	N	b, m
	17th	10	29·765	29·771	86	80	75	S S W	9·6	.....	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·637	29·643	88	82	76	S	14·0	.....	N	b, m, scuds.
	18th	10	29·697	29·703	87	81	76	S S W	18·6	.....	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·572	29·578	88	81	72	S	19·8	.....	N	b, m
	19th	10	29·796	29·802	88	81	72	S	15·7	.....	N	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·687	29·693	88	81	72	S	20·8	.....	K	b, m, scuds.
	20th	10	29·826	29·832	88	81	72	S S W	17·5	.....	K, C	b, m, scuds.
		16	29·680	29·686	88	80	69	S S W	19·3	.....	C	b, m
	21st	10	29·796	29·802	87	80	72	S S W	15·9	.....	K, C	b, v, scuds.
		16	29·670	29·676	87	80	72	S	20·8	.....	C, K	b, m
	22nd	10	29·731	29·737	88	81	72	S S W	17·5	.....	C	b
		16	29·602	29·608	87	81	76	S	18·3	.....	N	b, m, scuds.
Chittagong.	16th	10	29·759	29·851	87	80	72	N	8·5	Nil.	K, KS	m
		16	29·655	29·747	87	80	72	E N E	17·9	.....	C, KS	g
	17th	10	29·715	29·8·6	89	81	69	N E	6·9	.....	K	m
		16	29·5·3	29·674	89	81	69	E N E	1·5	.....	.....	b, v
	18th	10	29·707	29·798	88	80	69	N N W	6·1	.....	C, KS	v
		16	29·563	29·654	89	80	66	N N W	16·4	.....	K	v
	19th	10	29·776	29·867	90	81	66	E N E	7·5	.....	C, K	m
		16	29·669	29·760	90	80	63	E N E	10·1	.....	.....	b, v
	20th	10	29·774	29·865	91	81	63	N E	4·5	.....	.....	b, v
		16	29·649	29·740	89	70	62	E N E	7·5	.....	.....	b, v
	21st	10	29·772	29·864	85	80	79	S	3·9	.....	K, KS	m
		16	29·643	29·734	90	80	63	S	7·4	.....	C, K	m
	22nd	10	29·707	29·798	91	80	60	N N W	3·1	.....	CS, K	m
		16	29·573	29·664	86	77	58	S W	11·3	.....	.....	b, v
Madras.	15th	10	29·800	29·830	92	81	60	S S E	13	Nil.	.....	b
		16	29·668	29·698	89	80	66	S E by E	14	.....	.....	b
	16th	10	29·844	29·874	89	80	66	S S E	14	.....	.....	b
		16	29·687	29·717	92	80	57	S E by S	12	.....	.....	b
	17th	10	29·8·5	29·845	91	80	60	S	12	.....	.....	b, c
		16	29·654	29·684	90	80	63	S E by E	14	.....	.....	b
	18th	10	29·753	29·783	94	77	43	S S W	12	.....	.....	b
		16	29·612	29·642	91	77	50	S E	12	.....	.....	b
	19th	10	29·788	29·818	91	78	53	S S E	19	.....	.....	c
		16	29·692	29·722	90	79	59	S E by E	15	.....	.....	b
	20th	10	29·833	29·863	89	78	59	S S E	13	.....	.....	b, c
		16	29·692	29·730	89	79	62	S E by S	14	.....	.....	b
	21st	10	29·830	29·860	88	77	58	S	7	.....	.....	c
		16	29·692	29·723	89	78	59	S E	12	.....	.....	b, c
Cuttack.	16th	10	29·710	29·791	94	81	55	E N E	4·0	Nil.	C	b
		16	29·563	29·644	100	76	29	E S E	3·3	.....	C	b
	17th	10	29·608	29·749	91	79	56	E S E	2·5	.....	.....	b
		16	29·488	29·579	99	79	38	S	5·0	.....	C	b
	18th	10	29·606	29·687	92	80	57	S S W	7·9	.....	.....	b
		16	29·474	29·555	95	79	47	S	10·8	.....	.....	b
	19th	10	29·665	29·746	91	78	53	S W	10·9	.....	.....	b
		16	29·568	29·649	94	79	49	S S W	13·8	.....	C	b
	20th	10	29·735	29·816	91	78	53	W S W	8·8	.....	.....	b
		16	29·585	29·666	95	74	53	S S W	13·0	.....	C	b
	21st	10	29·703	29·784	92	78	51	S S W	7·9	.....	.....	b
		16	29·553	29·634	96	79	44	S S W	9·2	.....	S	b
	22nd	10	29·643	29·724	93	79	51	S W	7·1	.....	.....	b
		16	29·468	29·549	99	80	41	S	8·1	.....	S	b
Akyab.	16th	10	29·863	29·884	90	80	63	S	2·4	Nil.	.....	b
		16	29·721	29·742	89	81	69	W	6·3	.....	.....	b
	17th	10	29·840	29·821	89	82	73	W	2·6	.....	.....	b
		16	29·661	29·682	88	82	76	W	8·8	.....	.....	b
	18th	10	29·793	29·814	90	81	66	S	2·8	.....	.....	b
		16	29·661	29·682	88	81	72	S W	6·3	.....	.....	b
	19th	10	29·866	29·887	89	80	66	W	3·5	.....	.....	b
		16	29·741	29·762	87	81	76	W	7·1	.....	.....	b
	20th	10	29·747	29·768	91	83	70	N N W	4·5	.....	.....	b
		16	29·701	29·722	89	82	73	W S W	12·3	.....	.....	b
	21st	10	29·833	29·854	90	80	63	N	5·2	.....	.....	b
		16	29·681	29·702	88	81	72	N N W	15·1	.....	.....	b
	22nd	10	29·793	29·814	90	81	66	W	4·8	.....	.....	b
		16	29·664	29·685	88	80	67	W	9·0	.....	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 22nd April 1876.

JOHN ELLIOTT, M.A.,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st April 1876.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	○	○	○	○	○	○			lb	Miles.	In.		
April	15th	29·673	94·5	80·0	144·2	86·6	80·9	77·5	0·75	S by W & S S W	...	158·1	.....	...	Clear and cumuli. Thunder at 7 P.M. Lightning at 7 and 8 P.M.
	16th	·718	96·0	82·5	144·0	88·0	7·72	70·7	·58	S S W & Variable	...	151·1	.....	◔	Overcast and clear.
	17th	·671	97·5	80·4	145·0	87·2	79·6	75·0	·68	S S W & S W	...	133·3	.....	...	Clear and cumuli.
	18th	·612	94·0	80·0	143·0	86·6	80·0	76·0	·72	S S W	2·1	259·6	.....	...	Scuds and clear. Sheet lightning from 7 to 10 P.M.
	19th	·708	94·5	80·6	143·0	86·8	79·6	75·3	·69	S & S W	0·8	202·8	.....	...	Clear and cumuli.
	20th	·731	94·4	80·6	143·0	86·3	78·8	73·5	·67	S & S W	1·0	369·3	.....	...	Clear and stratoni. Sheet lightning on N at 7 P.M. Drizzled at 6½ P.M.
	21st	·707	96·3	79·0	143·0	86·4	78·7	73·3	·66	S, S S W & S W	0·8	158·4	.....	...	Clear and cirri.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain-gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	18·5
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	97·5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	102·5
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·68
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·67
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 12st ... by lower rain-gauge	...	Nil
The total fall of rain from 15th to 12st ... by anemometer gauge	...	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	0·64
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st April	...	7·49
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	4·20

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 24th April 1876.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.*

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 8th April 1876, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	30,905	20,340 2 6	1,864 10 4	1,19,994 35	28,756 12 9	2,636 0 10	4,500 11 2
Or per mile of railway	195	128 8 6	11 15 8	758 10	181 11 6	16 13 2	28 5 10
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	489,248½	5,47,188 2 3	31,825 11 6	15,61,529 32	3,80,528 0 10	35,706 14 8	67,532 6 2
Total for 15 weeks ...	520,153½	5,67,528 4 9	33,690 1 10	16,61,524 27	4,18,284 13 7	38,343 15 6	72,033 17 4
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	35,728	28,759 11 6	2,636 6 2	1,94,520 5	36,446 9 4	3,340 18 9	5,977 4 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	226	181 11 9	16 13 2	1,229 8	230 5 0	21 2 3	37 15 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	515,991½	5,78,436 12 2	34,689 2 6	23,19,876 3	4,42,630 2 5	40,574 8 6	73,263 11 0

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th April 1876, on 1,279¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train Miles Run.		
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	124,295	1,87,819 15 6	17,216 16 4	10,72,907 20*	4,62,655 10 11*	42,409 16 7	59,626 12 11	44,336½	87,404½	131,741
Or per mile of railway	.....	146 12 3	13 9 1	.....	361 8 5	33 2 9	46 11 10	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	1,807,900	31,06,272 4 3	284,741 12 6	1,42,75,387 30	59,60,341 1 3	540,864 12 6	825,606 4 6	656,760½	1075,229½	1,731,953½
Total for 15 weeks	1,932,895	32,94,092 1 9	301,958 8 10	1,53,48,295 10	64,22,996 12 2	583,274 8 7	885,232 17 5	701,040½	1,162,634	1,863,674½
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	153,709	1,93,104 8 9	17,701 5 0	7,99,816 20	5,26,845 6 4	29,960 12 11	47,661 17 11	44,073	65,620	109,693
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	150 14 3	13 16 7	.....	255 6 4	23 8 3	37 4 10	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	1,940,782	29,87,420 8 11	273,846 17 8	1,44,81,196 0	59,78,830 9 3	548,059 9 5	821,906 7 1	654,942	1,117,230	1,772,181

* Added maunds 91,886 and Rs. 19,221-8-11 on account of differences between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th April 1876, on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week	4,992¼	14,460 14 6	1,527 8 4	1,24,930 10*	34,289 2 6*	3,145 5 5	4,672 11 9	4,474½	6,541½	11,015½
Or per mile of railway	.....	64 11 6	5 18 8	.....	153 4 0	14 0 11	19 19 7	.....	.....	.....
For previous 14 weeks of half-year	94,219½	3,04,958 1 6	27,952 13 2	14,42,934 20	3,35,055 12 0	30,713 14 5	58,666 7 7	66,536½	82,422½	148,958½
Total for 15 weeks	99,212	3,19,419 0 0	29,280 1 6	15,67,873 30	3,69,347 14 6	33,856 17 10	63,136 19 4	71,010½	88,963½	159,974½
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	6,817½	23,043 5 4	2,112 6 1	80,643 30	25,777 4 0	2,363 18 4	4,475 4 5	4,574	5,774	10,348
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	103 15 10	9 8 10	.....	115 3 3	10 11 2	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	87,113	3,18,143 12 10	29,163 1 9	14,51,701 30	4,29,274 7 0	39,360 3 2	68,513 4 11	70,820	86,658	157,478

* Added maunds 7,137-39 and Rs. 4,435-12-6 on account of differences between approximate and audited returns of previous weeks.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th April 1876, on 28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	9,456	1,398 0 0	139 16 0	27,353 0	682 0 0	68 4 0	208 0 0
Or per mile of railway	337	50 0 0	5 0 0	763 0	24 0 0	2 8 0	7 8 0
For previous 15 weeks of half-year...	140,940	20,502 0 0	2,030 4 0	2,81,224 0	9,192 8 0	919 4 0	2,949 8 0
Total for 16 weeks ...	150,396	21,700 0 0	2,170 0 0	3,02,577 0	9,874 0 0	987 8 0	3,157 8 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,684¼	1,235 11 9	123 11 6	21,070 9	667 2 0	66 14 3	190 5 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	308	44 2 2	4 8 3	752 20	23 13 3	2 7 8	6 15 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year	146,721¼	19,767 2 3	1,976 14 4	3,01,601 0	10,296 5 0	1,029 12 8	3,006 7 0

NALHATTI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 15th April 1876, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,756	882 0 0	88 4 0	4,726 0	425 0 0	42 10 0	130 14 0
Or per mile of railway	64	32 0 0	3 4 0	181 0	16 0 0	1 12 0	4 16 0
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	29,186	14,466 0 0	1,446 12 0	1,14,368 0	9,672 0 0	967 4 0	2,393 16 0
Total for 16 weeks ...	30,942	15,348 0 0	1,534 16 0	1,19,294 0	9,897 0 0	989 14 0	2,524 10 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,389¼	1,096 5 2	109 12 8	4,610 20	365 11 0	36 11 4	146 4 0
Per mile of railway corresponding week of previous year	51	40 3 8	4 0 5	169 8	13 6 8	1 6 10	5 7 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	26,971¼	19,755 15 9	1,973 12 0	1,05,102 20	8,161 5 9	816 2 5	2,789 14 5

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The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1876.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
STATEMENT showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 29th April 1876	551
Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office	555
Abstract of observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta during the month of February 1876	558
Wind and cloud observations...	559
Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 23rd to 29th April 1876	560
RESULTS of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 30th April 1876	561
Abstract of the results of the hourly meteorological observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of March 1876	562
Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of March 1876	563
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	564

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 29th April 1876.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.		
	Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVS. 1	Burdwan. May 1.* '76	Nil.	Weather—Strong south wind. Ploughing stopped. Til, oilseed, and cotton are suffering from want of rain. Cholera is reported to have abated in Raneegunge, but still prevails in the east of the district.
BURDWAN DIVS. 2	Bankoora, Apl. 29, "	Nil.	Weather—Hot and dry. Rain is much wanted. Cases of cholera reported from the district.
BURDWAN DIVS. 3	Beerbhoom, " 29, "	Nil.	Weather—Hot, with high winds from west and east alternately. Rain is much wanted for early ploughings and for indigo.
BURDWAN DIVS. 4	Midnapore, " 29, "	Nil.	Weather—Hot and sultry. Rain is wanted. Such crops as are on the ground would be benefited by a good shower.
BURDWAN DIVS. 5	Hooghly, " 29, "	Nil.	Weather—Very hot. Sowings of *aous* and *arhur* retarded from want of rain. Sugarcane is still being planted out in some places. October sowings of indigo, onions, cucumbers, water-melons, &c., on the ground are doing well, but rain is much needed. Harvest of *boro* or spring paddy is going on. The country generally shows no cultivated blade beyond the skirts of the villages. Want of drinking-water is seriously felt in several parts. Cholera is abating.
BURDWAN DIVS.	Howrah, " 29, "	Nil.	Weather continues to be warm. Nothing new to report on the state and prospects of the crops.

* Telegram of the 1st May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	Central Districts.		
Presidency Divs. 6	24-Pergunnahs, May 1,* '76	Nil.	Weather—Hot and windy. No crops on the ground. Land is being prepared for cultivation. Scattered cases of cholera reported from Buseerhaut, Baraset, Satkhira, and Barripore.
7	Nuddea. Apl. 29, „	Nil.	Weather—Very hot and dry. A considerable portion of the early rice, and some late rice, have been sown; the former is germinating. Both rice and indigo require rain.
8	Jessore, „ 29, „	1·06	Weather—Clear and hot, some rain has fallen. The reaping of the spring rice continues in Narrail, and has been finished in Bagirhaut. Outturn is good. Millet has also given a good crop. Indigo and the rice crops are progressing favourably.
9	Moorshedabad, „ 29, „	Nil.	Weather—Very warm during the day. No rain in any part of the district. The slight rainfall at the end of last week enabled cultivators to continue ploughing and preparing their lands. In some parts rice sowings have been effected and the seeds have germinated. Indigo and mulberry are doing well. Prices are stationary. Cholera has considerably abated.
Rajshahye Divs. 10	Dinagepore, „ 28, „	·32	Weather—Occasional showers, and wind shifting to all quarters. The ploughing for *bhadoe* or early crops is going on satisfactorily. Though the crop is late, some is above ground. The *boro* or spring dhan is much injured by drought. Mango is good; tobacco is poor. Thirty-three deaths from cholera, ten from small-pox, which is increasing. Cholera is decreasing.
11	Maldah, „ 29, „	·01	Weather—Very hot and close; slight rain has fallen; more is required. At present the crops are all right. Four deaths from cholera.
12	Rajshahye, „ 29, „	Nil.	Weather—There was moderate rain in the jurisdiction of the following stations on the 22nd instant, viz. Nattore, Barigoun, Bagmara, Tanore, Bandai, Kabarah, Singra, and Mundah. The prospects of the *boro* dhan or spring paddy are good throughout the district. Til or sessamum crops are thriving well. Rice sowings are going on. More rain is required. Cholera has much abated.
13	Rungpore, „ 28, „	Nil.	Weather—Hot. The rainfall at Gyabanda has been ·21, at Bagdogra ·71, and at Kurigram 1·77 inches. Sowings of rice have become general. Rain is wanted to the south; to the east the fall has been very plentiful, and rice and millets are flourishing.
14	Bogra, „ 29, „	Nil.	Weather—Cloudy and threatening, but no rain. Very hot after midday. Rain would help the sowing of the later *aous*. The early *aous* on the low damp lands is well on, and will be cut next month.
15	Pubna, „ 29, „	Nil.	Weather—Very hot, 1·8 inches of rain fell on the 21st and 22nd at Serajgunge, where the weather is reported to have been stormy. State and prospects of the crops at date are excellent, but more rain would do good in the sudder sub-division. Cholera has almost disappeared from Pubna, but a few sporadic cases both of cholera and small-pox have been reported at Serajgunge.
Cooch Behar Divs. 16	Darjeeling, „ 28, „	·28	Weather—Rain fell on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, and although the fall was slight, it has done good. It is said to have fallen in the plains also, but of this no formal report has been received by the Deputy Commissioner. The young crops in the hills, and the sowings in the plains, are progressing favorably.
17	Julpigoree, „ 29, „	2·42	Weather—Variable. Prevailing wind east by north. The showers which have fallen on three days of the past week have done great good. From eight to twelve annas of the early rice have been sown.
	Cooch Behar, „ 27, „	1·63	Weather—Rain fell on the 22nd and 23rd. Weather variable and cloudy, but very hot when not raining. General prospects of harvest much improved by the rain. The price of rice has fallen to Rs. 2-8, and in some places to Rs. 2 a maund. The *cheena* crop is but so and so, but the prospects of the *kaon* crop are improving; also of the *bitre dhan*. Cholera is very prevalent.
	Eastern Districts.		
Dacca Divs. 18	Dacca, May 1,† '76	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. Crops are very good. Cholera is raging in the Manikgunge Sub-division.
19	Furreedpore, Apl. 29, „	·35	Weather—Very strong south winds. The rainfall at Goalundo has been ·77 inch, and at Madaripore ·37 inch. State and prospects of sugarcane, low land rice, and jute, are good. Rain wanted for high lands. Cholera has nearly left the district.
20	Backergunge, „ 27, „	·2	Some rain has fallen. Prospects of crops are good. There has been an improvement in the health of the district. Cholera is still prevalent, but not so bad as it was before.
21	Mymensingh, „ 28, „	·10	Weather—Nights dull and hot. It is oppressive in the day. Sowing of early rice and jute is carried out extensively. *Boro* rice crop is nearly reaped.
22	Tipperah, „ 28, „	Nil.	Weather—Hot, with high southerly gales. The ploughing for the winter rice has been going on during the week, and the sowing of the early rice has been nearly completed.

* Report of the 1st May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Telegram of the 1st May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	***Eastern Districts.*—(*Continued.*)**		
CHITTAGONG DIVS. 23	Chittagong, Apl. 27, '76	Nil.	Weather—Hot and bright. Rain is wanted. Cholera is very prevalent throughout the district.
24	Noakholly, „ 27, „	Nil.	Weather—Generally fair and hot. Wind from the south was strong on the 23rd and 24th. Pulses, chillies, linseed, *&c*, are progressing moderately. Rain is wanted everywhere. Ploughing for the early rice crop, and sowing for early and late rice, continue. Cholera still prevails in the interior. Fever has slightly increased on account of the heat.
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 25, „	Nil.	Weather—Excessively hot throughout the week. *Joom* burning nearly finished. There are no crops on the ground.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 26, „	Nil.	Weather—Windy and cloudy. State and prospects of the crops are good.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVS. 26	Patna, May 1,* '76	Nil.	Weather—Hot; east winds are chiefly prevailing. The *rubbee* crops have been harvested; those that are coming on, such as *cheena* millet and sugarcane, are reported to be doing well, notwithstanding there being no rain. A good deal of cholera, and some cases of small-pox, prevail generally throughout the district.
27	Gya, Apl. 29, „	Nil.	Weather—High west winds and extreme heat. The thermometer is recorded at 111° 4′ in shade. *Rubbee* crops are harvested. *Cheena* millet, which is sown is good. Cholera and small-pox are prevalent, but not on the increase.
28	Shahabad, „ 29, „	Nil.	Weather—Hot, with westerly wind. *Rubbee* crop is all in. *Cheena* millet and sugarcane are being sown. Sharp epidemic of cholera in Buxar and Arrah. It is prevalent more or less in Bhaboosh. Small-pox is still reported from Bhaboosh.
29	Durbhunga, „ 29, „	Nil.	Weather—Very warm, and strong easterly wind prevailing. As far as crops are concerned, the Collector finds nothing new to report, except that at present indigo promises well everywhere in the district. Cholera of a sporadic form has made its appearance, and cases of small-pox have also been reported. As this is the most unhealthy season of the year, the existence of disease is not abnormal. The requirements of those tracts of the Mudhoobany sub-division affected by last year's drought are being met.
30	Muzufferpore, „ 28, „	Nil.	Weather—Pleasantly warm, with east and west winds alternately. The rain that fell on 18th instant has done much good, and *cheena* millet, where sown, is growing well. More rain is wanted. Cholera is decreasing.
31	Sarun, „ 29, „	Nil.	Weather—Hot and close, with variable wind. No change in the state of the crops since last report. *Cheena* millet and *bhadoe dhan* or early rice, sugarcane, and cotton, are doing well. Prices (wheat excepted) are rising. Cholera is still prevalent in Revelgunge.
32	Chumparun, „ 28, „	Nil.	Weather—Very close and hot. It is excellent for the growth of *cheena* and *kodo* millets and *arhur* pulse and indigo, and some other crops sown lately. Rain is much wanted for preparing the fields for sowing *makai*, *marwa* millets, *&c*.
BHAGULPORE DIVS. 33	Monghyr, „ 29, „	Nil.	Weather—Fair. Alternate east and west winds. Indigo is improved, and the mango crop is said to be the best for the last twenty years. The *mohwa* is good. Rain is wanted generally.
34	Bhagulpore, May 1,* „	Nil.	Weather—Mild west wind during the first half of the week, since then strong easterly wind. At Soopole agricultural prospects are excellent. General health is very good, but cholera and small-pox cases are still reported from various parts of the district.
35	Purneah, Apl. 29, „	Nil.	Weather hot, with high east wind. The *bhadoi* sowings are very backward owing to want of rain. *Makai* or Indian-corn is doing well. Cholera is still prevalent.
36	Sonthal Perghs. „ 29, „	Nil.	Weather—Very hot and dry everywhere. Indigo and mango crops are reported very good from Rajmehal. Health improved in Deoghur. Cholera reported from Rajmehal.

* Telegrams of the 1st May, received on the same day, show rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Divn. 37	Cuttack, Apl. 22, '76	Nil.	Rain is much wanted. Ploughing for early rice has begun, but cannot proceed satisfactorily for want of rain. Cholera is still somewhat prevalent.
Orissa Divn. 38	Pooree, „ 26, „	Nil.	Morning up to 8 A.M. cool; days very hot. Rain is very urgently required for the commencement of tillage. The harvesting of the *dalua* rice crop is still continuing. Cotton dying for want of rain. The new sugarcane crop is being planted. Mangos are ripening, but the crop is very poor. Cholera is raging in Pooree and parts of Khoordah.
Orissa Divn. 39	Balasore, „ 27, „	·49	In the north of the district the progress in ploughing is satisfactory, and some of the early rice is being sown. In the south the ploughing is retarded by want of sufficient rain. Occasional deaths by cholera still reported.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-Western Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, Apl. 28, '76	Nil.	Weather—Very hot, with strong west winds. Nothing on the ground. The *mohwa* crop has been a full one. Rain is much wanted to enable the ryots to plough their land. Cholera is still reported from the interior of the district.
41	Lohardugga, „ 28, „	Nil.	Weather—Days hot with comparatively cool nights. No crops on the ground. Rain is much wanted for ploughing. None has fallen for upwards of six months. Cholera and small-pox are still reported, the latter being very prevalent in Palamow.
42	Singbhoom, „ 28, „	Nil.	No rain has fallen. The prospects of the crops are nothing different since last week, *i.e.*, no crops to report about. The continued drought is drying up fast the pasturage, and renders it impossible to prepare any ground for cultivation, and agricultural prospects are altogether unfavorable. No further reports of cholera in the mofussil, but one case has occurred in the station.
43	Manbhoom, „ 29, „	Nil.	Rain not having fallen as usual in the cold weather, the country is dried up, and sickness, owing to scarcity and impurity of water, is on the increase. In Gobindpore, and some other parts of the district where rain has fallen in small quantities, a little ploughing has been done, but the want of water is greatly felt by man and beast. This continued drought may do good if rain falls within the next fifteen days, as it will thoroughly dry up the soil and prevent insects.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 2nd May 1876.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 9th to 15th April 1876.	Rain from 16th to 22nd April 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	1·27	0·15	4·38	22nd April.	
		Cutwa	Nil	1·20	2·38	ditto	
		Culna	0·82	Nil	3·27	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	Nil	Nil	0·83	ditto	
		Raneegunge	0·22	Nil	1·17	ditto	
		Jehanabad	0·56	Nil	4·19	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	0·19	0·04	1·33	ditto	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	1·26	Nil	1·39	ditto	
		Hetampore	0·75	Nil	0·86	ditto	
		Roypore	0·13	Nil	2·31	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	1·75	Nil	4·27	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	Nil	1·19	ditto	
		Gurbetta	Nil	0·03	1·73	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office...	Nil	Nil	0·64	ditto	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	0·85	ditto	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	1·24	0·90	4·47	ditto	
		Serampore	0·74	Nil	3·10	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	0·08	Nil	5·84	ditto	
		Mohesbrekha	0·46	Nil	2·47	ditto	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	Nil	Nil	0·80	ditto	
		Calcutta	0·07	Nil	7·49	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary ...	0·10	Nil	8·26	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail ...	0·05	Nil	8·19	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Not. rec.	Nil	5·18	ditto ...	Not rec. 9th to 15th April.
		Baraset	0·25	0·20	4·32	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour ...	Nil	Nil	2·99	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	2·27	ditto	
		Satkhira	3·85	Nil	10·87	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Not. rec.	Nil	2·90	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Dum-Dum	0·11	Nil	3·44	ditto	
		Kishnaghur	3·38	0·39	5·05	ditto	
		Bongong	1·85	Nil	3·93	ditto	
	Nuddea	Meherpore	2·71	1·60	8·52	ditto	
		Choondanga	2·15	0·13	4·09	ditto	
		Kooshtea	3·51	0·82	7·00	ditto	
		Ranaghat	1·55	Nil	5·08	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	3·39	0·02	7·44	ditto	
		Nurrail	2·44	Nil	6·48	ditto	
		Khoolna	2·61	0·02	7·14	ditto	
		Jhenida	3·45	1·57	8·74	ditto	
		Bagirhat	2·89	0·67	7·46	ditto	
		Magoorah	2·78	Nil	7·18	ditto	
	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	2·50	0·55	4·70	ditto	
		Rampore Hunt	1·74	Nil	1·74	ditto	
		Lallbagh	1·39	0·10	3·16	ditto	
		Jungypore	3·64	Nil	3·93	ditto	
		Azimgunge	1·20	Nil	2·84	ditto	
		Lallgolla	2·60	Nil	3·02	ditto	
		Kandee	1·30	Nil	1·82	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	0·91	0·33	1·24	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	2·62	Nil	2·68	ditto	
		Chanchal	1·40	Nil	1·43	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Baulcah	1·04	Nil	1·33	ditto	
		Nattore	2·03	0·97	3·14	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	0·51	0·90	1·43	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	0·73	0·11	0·84	ditto	
		Kurigram	1·03	0·11	2·09	ditto	
		Bagdogra	1·48	0·16	1·64	8th April.	
	Bogra	Bogra	1·43	0·74	2·17	22nd „	
		Sherpore	0·80	0·57	1·37	ditto ...	From 9th April.
		Panchbibi	Not rec.	Nil	Nil	ditto ...	From 26th March, & not rec. 9th to 15th April.
	Pubna	Pubna	3·54	0·45	6·02	ditto	
		Serajgunge	1·10	1·70	5·10	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	1·05	Not rec.	2·29	15th April.	
		Darjeeling { Hospital ...	1·33	0·19	2·64	22nd „	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	0·42	0·15	0·67	ditto	
		Boda	1·41	Not rec.	1·41	15th April	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	1·02	4·03	5·07	22nd „	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	1·02	4·03	5·97	ditto	
		Titalya	2·13	0·23	2·46	ditto	
		Alipore	3·08	1·07	4·15	ditto ...	From 9th April.
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	0·40	0·48	0·88	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 9th to 15th April 1876.	Rain from 16th to 22nd April 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Dacca.	Dacca	Dacca ... Telegraph Office	1·80	1·32	6·26	22nd April.	
		Dacca ... Hospital	1·86	1·30	7·41	ditto	
		Mooneshegunge ...	1·47	0·56	7·45	ditto	
		Manickgunge	1·65	2·30	6·45	ditto	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	2·40	Nil	5·40	ditto	
		Goalundo	3·22	1·14	6·92	ditto	
		Madaripore	1·29	0·29	8·30	ditto	
	Backergunge	Burrisal	2·07	Not rec.	8·50	15th April.	
		Perozepore	2·37	ditto	4·97	ditto	
		Patcoakhally	0·75	ditto	5·95	ditto	
		Dowlutkhan	0·66	ditto	5·67	ditto	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	1·04	1·10	3·00	22nd April.	
		Jamalpore	1·24	2·28	3·02	ditto	
		Atia	2·00	0·45	4·30	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	1·80	0·70	4·57	ditto	
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Chittagong ... Telegraph Office	0·20	Nil	2·13	ditto	
		Chittagong ... Jail ...	0·81	0·06	3·68	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Nil	2·24	ditto	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	2·43	0·03	9·34	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	2·58	Not rec.	6·56	15th April.	
		Brahmunbariah	3·44	ditto	11·55	ditto	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill ...	1·85	Nil	7·89	22nd April.	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	2·06	0·87	6·75	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna	Patna	0·02	Nil	0·06	ditto	
		Behar	Nil	0·55	0·55	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	0·44	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Jail ...	0·10	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	0·05	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Sasseram	Nil	Not rec.	0·05	15th April.	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	0·06	22nd "	
		Bhubooah	Nil	Nil	0·06	ditto	
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	0·24	1st April.	
		Hajeepore	ditto	ditto	0·10	ditto	
		Seetamurhee	ditto	ditto	0·63	ditto	
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	2·00	Nil	2·31	22nd April.	
		Mudhoobunnee	1·87	Nil	3·01	ditto	
		Tajpore	0·40	Nil	0·55	ditto ...	Not received 26th March to 1st April.
	Sarun	Chupra	0·06	Nil	0·16	ditto	
		Sewan	0·16	Nil	0·39	ditto	
	Champarun	Motiharee	2·23	Nil	2·74	ditto	
		Bettiah	1·90	Nil	2·50	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr	0·58	Nil	0·58	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	0·19	Nil	0·19	ditto	
		Jamooee	0·80	Nil	0·90	ditto	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	2·60	Nil	2·60	ditto	
		Soopooi	1·48	Nil	1·90	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	1·02	0·18	1·30	ditto	
		Banka	2·01	0·53	2·54	ditto	
		Sonburse	2·08	Nil	2·19	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	0·73	Nil	0·86	ditto	
		Kissengunge	1·14	0·05	1·25	ditto	
		Arrareah	1·30	Nil	1·44	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka	1·49	Nil	1·60	ditto	
		Rajmehal	3·50	0·03	3·53	ditto	
		Deoghur	0·24	0·32	0·56	ditto	
		Godda	0·29	0·02	0·61	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 9th to 15th April 1876.	Rain from 16th to 22nd April 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... (Telegraph Office)	Nil	Nil	0·30	22nd April	
		Cuttack ... (Hospital) ...	0·05	Nil	0·25	ditto	
		Jajpore	0·15	Nil	3·10	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	2·90	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	0·30	ditto	
		False Point	0·10	Nil	0·85	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	0·02	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	Nil	3·10	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore... (Exc. Engr.'s Office)	2·25	Nil	6·38	ditto	
		Balasore... (Collector's Office)	2·23	Nil	7·07	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	0·96	Nil	1·68	ditto	
		Jellasore	1·18	0·03	3·00	ditto	
		Sorah	1·30	Nil	3·03	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	1·63	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sumbalpore	Nil	Nil	0·81	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh... (Jail) ...	Nil	Nil	0·02	ditto	
		Hazareebagh... (Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	0·01	ditto	
		Pachumba	0·04	Nil	0·21	ditto	
	Lohardugga ...	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	0·21	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	0·03	ditto	
	Singbhoom ...	Chyebassa	Nil	Nil	0·51	ditto	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	Nil	Nil	0·51	ditto	
		Govindpore	0·20	0·06	0·20	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet ...	Sylhet	1·18	2·46	12·34	ditto	
	Seebsaugor ...	Seebsaugor	1·56	Not rec.	9·36	15th April.	
		Golaghát	0·17	ditto	2·38	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·61	ditto	4·97	ditto	
		Deopanie	1·11	ditto	7·37	ditto	
		Hattiepoctie	0·70	ditto	6·08	ditto	
		Mazengah	1·25	ditto	7·91	ditto	
		Nazeerah	0·50	ditto	8·07	ditto	
		Suntock	0·97	ditto	9·26	ditto	
		Cherideo	0·84	ditto	12·05	ditto	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	0·98	22nd April.	

CALCUTTA,
The 29th April 1876.

JOHN ELLIOTT, M A.,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of February 1876.

N.B.—The Barometric data are reduced for temperature, and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER. Mean of				RADIATION THERMOMETERS. Solar.				Grass Nocturnal.			TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										VAPOUR TENSION.			HUMIDITY.		RAINFALL.	
		Mean.	4 hours.	10 hours.	Mean range.	Mean.	Above max. in shade.	Max. Day.	①	Mean.	Below min. in shade	Min. Day.	①	Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Highest max. Day.	①	Absolute range.	Lowest min. Day.	①	Mean.	From minima.	Mean of 10 hours.	10 hours.	Mean.	From minima.	Mean of 10 hours.	10 hours.	In inches.	Number of days.
Fort Blair ...	61	...	29·949	29·848	·101	148·5	62·2	2nd	155·0	...	...	...	...	86·3	15·1	71·2	...	81·1	85·0	21st	89·0	21·0	6th	68·0	...	...	·720	·773	...	...	70	64	Nil	0
Nancowry ...	78	...	·911	·818	·093	129·3	42·8	22nd	150·0	71·3	5·4	2nd	62·0	86·5	9·7	76·8	...	84·2	84·1	28th	89·1	16·9	17th	72·2	...	·745	·762	·762	...	80	65	65	2·00	2
Madras ...	22	29·960	30·028	·905	·123	145·0	59·3	7th	148·5	60·1	3·5	17th	54·4	85·7	22·1	63·6	74·2	81·2	81·9	24th	92·8	34·3	14th	58·5	...	...	...	...	70	...	57	57	Nil	0
Vizagapatam ...	31	·934	·008	·877	·131	119·5	37·0	14th-15th	124·0	...	...	...	...	82·5	8·5	74·0	78·0	79·0	81·6	24th	87·0	18·0	8th	69·0	·628	·491	·620	·636	64	57	62	58	ditto	1
Akyab ...	21	·942	·006	·892	·114	138·1	52·8	24th	144·0	51·6	7·2	8th	39·0	85·3	26·6	58·7	...	75·6	80·1	28-29th	87·0	39·0	8th	50·0	...	·374	·542	·605	...	73	60	58	ditto	1
False Point ...	18·7	29·938	29·995	·891	·104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75·2	76·6	79·3	.....	...	...	.....	...	·641	...	·624	·658	73	...	67	65	ditto	1
Cuttack ...	80	...	·915	·781	·134	145·9	53·3	29th	150·1	53·5	9·3	6th	39·9	92·6	29·8	62·8	...	79·8	90·1	15th	98·4	46·8	6th	51·6	...	·495	·465	·340	...	85	45	24	ditto	1
Sauger Island ...	6	29·918	·98-	·869	·120	133·3	51·-	21st	139·8	62·3	4·9	7th	42·4	81·5	14·3	67·2	75·0	76·7	80·3	17th	86·3	35·0	7th	51·3	·627	·570	·609	·593	71	82	65	57	ditto	1
Chittagong ...	90	·873	·934	·823	·111	141·-	58·2	29th	146·3	54·3	4·0	8th	43·4	82·9	24·6	58·3	...	75·0	79·8	28th	87·2	38·4	9th	48·8	...	·434	·509	·530	...	87	57	51	1·58	2
Calcutta ...	18·11	29·914	29·990	·860	·130	135·0	51·1	11th	138·5	...	...	...	...	83·9	19·1	64·8	73·6	74·5	83·4	29th	9·0	35·6	7th	54·4	·497	·4·9	·491	·387	61	78	55	32	2·93	2
Burdwan ...	99·09	·826	·904	·767	·137	143·3	57·0	14th	149·0	45·5	12·0	7th	32·5	86·3	28·8	57·5	72·5	78·5	86·5	15th	94·0	46·0	8th	48·0	...	·345	·377	·357	...	73	38	28	0·44	1
Jessore ...	20	·891	·961	·840	·121	141·7	56·6	29th	146·3	47·8	8·3	7th	34·0	86·1	30·0	56·1	70·4	79·4	83·6	29th	94·0	53·2	7th	40·8	...	·389	·464	·423	...	83	50	35	0·38	2
Dacca ...	35	...	·972	·832	·140	142·0	58·6	27th	146·0	48·4	10·7	7th	34·3	83·4	24·4	59·0	...	74·9	82·0	15th	89·8	43·2	8th	47·6	...	·443	·502	·395	...	86	58	36	0·67	4
Silchar ...	58·91	...	·913	·804	·139	141·1	61·4	18th	156·4	48·4	6·9	7th	36·0	79·7	24·4	55·3	...	68·5	78·1	16th	86·5	42·5	7th	44·0	...	·377	·493	·419	...	84	70	43	1·55	3
Hazareebagh ...	2010	27·898	27·949	27·852	·097	135·8	55·0	28th	144·9	44·4	9·1	6th	33·0	80·8	27·3	53·5	...	71·8	78·8	28th	91·8	43·8	7th	43·0	...	·165	·170	·151	.	39	21	15	Nil	0
Berhampore ...	64	29·853	29·944	29·758	·186	138·8	41·4	29th	141·4	44·7	9·1	23-24th	38·0	87·4	33·6	53·8	69·6	75·3	85·3	29th	95·0	51·0	6th	44·0	...	·332	·335	·311	...	78	38	25	ditto	1
Gya ...	347	...	·823	·701	·122	145·7	59·6	23rd	154·2	...	...	...	...	86·1	31·3	54·8	...	76·5	83·4	28th	93·4	50·6	7-8th	41·8	...	·241	·288	·309	...	65	32	27	ditto	1
Patna ...	179	...	·892	·670	·132	131·5	49·2	28th	146·3	47·4	4·2	8th	37·2	82·3	30·7	51·6	...	71·7	78·9	28th	91·8	50·2	8th	41·6	...	·305	·307	·314	...	77	39	31	ditto	1
Purneah ...	125	...	·843	·732	·111	174·9	99·1	16th	187·0	...	...	...	...	82·8	32·0	50·8	...	71·6	78·4	28th	92·0	53·5	6th	38·5	...	·330	·328	·284	...	89	41	28	ditto	1
Darjeeling ...	6912	...	23·390	23·315	·075	101·9	49·4	15th	121·8	28·8	6·6	20th	23·0	52·5	17·1	35·4	...	46·9	48·4	28th	61·0	32·0	6th	29·0	...	·184	·206	·219	...	88	64	64	ditto	1
Seebsaugor ...	332	...	29·678	29·536	·142	122·5	49·1	25th	133·8	51·4	2·0	9th	43·8	73·4	20·0	53·4	...	63·1	71·0	17th	80·4	34·4	9th	46·0	...	·398	·465	·447	...	96	83	59	1·32	7
Goalpara ...	386	...	·883	·434	·149	128·1	48·3	18th	137·5	52·9	2·1	6th	42·0	79·8	24·8	55·0	...	68·6	77·0	16th	86·6	40·8	6th	45·8	...	·340	·393	·320	...	77	56	34	Nil	0
Allahabad ...	306·68	...	·695	·579	·120	146·9	61·8	27th	156·2	...	...	...	...	85·1	35·0	50·1	...	71·2	81·6	27th	94·4	52·6	7th	41·8	...	...	·311	·299	...	..	40	27	ditto	1
Roorkee ...	879·7	...	·068	28·979	·089	132·1	53·8	13th	147·7	37·1	8·5	5th	23·8	78·3	32·7	45·6	...	63·7	74·4	27th	89·2	52·0	6th	34·2	...	·241	·211	·211	...	77	49	24	0·20	2

CALCUTTA—FEBRUARY 1876.

Mean barometric pressure of 24 years	...	29·945	Mean temperature of 24 years	...	73·0	Mean humidity of 24 years	... 68
Ditto ditto of 1876	...	29·914	Ditto ditto of 1876	...	73·6	Ditto ditto of 1876	... 61
Defect in 1876 ...	...	·031	Excess in 1876	...	0·6	Defect in 1876	... 7
						Mean rainfall of 48 years	... 0·87
						Actual fall in 1876	... 2·93
						Excess in 1876	... 2·06

Dated Calcutta, the 29th April 1876.

JOHN ELLIOTT, M.A.,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Wind and Cloud Observations.

Stations.	Wind.											Mean clouds.
	North.	North-east.	East.	South-east.	South.	South-west.	West.	North-west.	Calm.	Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	
Port Blair ...	6	21	1	16	...	...	1	13	...	44 N, 42° E	.....	.....
Nancowry ...	...	18	30	8	...	...	1	1	...	82 N, 81° E	175·1	3·71
Madras ...	1	13	13	27	3	...	...	1	...	73 S, 75° E	95·0	1·30
Vizagapatam ...	...	1	8	22	25	8	46	6	...	45 S, 37° W	69·0	0·93
Akyab ...	3	5	14	2	2	3	17	12	...	22 N, 42° W	99·5	1·26
False Point ...	3	10	4	14	6	44	16	13	7	39 S, 53° W	.....	0·17
Cuttack ...	6	4	2	...	7	10	12	11	7	48 N, 86° W	41·9	0·52
Sangor Island ...	17	1	...	...	50	28	6	14	...	47 S, 40° W	.....	1·06
Chittagong ...	9	8	5	4	4	9	15	4	...	21 N, 58° W	86·2	2·38
Calcutta ...	12	3	2	2	32	33	16	14	...	48 S, 53° W	121·0	.....
Burdwan ...	5	1	1	...	4	5	22	14	6	60 N, 77° W	60·4	0·41
Jessore ...	...	...	...	...	6	14	17	21	...	72 S, 89 W	66·6	1·02
Dacca ...	...	...	1	5	13	17	15	3	3	63 S, 43° W	79·7	1·07
Silchar ...	1	8	14	10	1	7	13	1	3	17 S, 55° E	74·9	4·16
Hazareebagh ...	1	...	...	2	...	3	22	30	...	82 N, 67° W	207·2	1·09
Berhampore ...	7	2	...	2	2	8	14	15	5	53 N, 70° W	45·5	0·52
Gya ...	2	...	4	1	2	8	28	10	3	62 N, 89° W	57·5	0·28
Patna ...	...	1	2	...	1	2	46	4	2	82 N, 89° W	65·3	1·72
Purneah ...	...	3	2	3	2	10	34	4	...	66 S, 81° W	81·8	0·39
Darjeeling ...	...	...	6	5	4	11	21	4	7	44 S, 61° W	.....	4·31
Seebsangor ...	6	23	12	1	3	5	3	4	1	46 N, 48° E	55·9	2·78
Goalpara ...	2	4	12	5	1	1	15	9	9	12 N, 32° W	88·3	1·17
Allahabad ...	2	...	1	...	11	8	36	...	...	74 S, 70° W	77·1	0·70
Roorkee ...	1	3	...	4	1	1	4	33	11	53 N, 47° W	93·5	6·10

NOTE.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Cloud.—This column gives the average proportion of clouded sky, a cloudless sky being indicated by 0, and one completely overcast by 10.

JOHN ELLIOTT, M.A.,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA, the 29th April 1876.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 23rd to 29th April 1876.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity*	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Apl. 22rd	10	29·681	29·699	91·4	81·5	63	S W	12·6	.....	.....	scuds.
		16	29·561	29·579	95·1	82·6	57	S S W	18·9	.....	.....	b
	24th	10	29·688	29·706	90·7	83·0	71	S W	13·3	.....	.....	scuds.
		16	29·600	29·618	94·8	83·5	60	S	14·2	.....	.....	b
	25th	10	29·754	29·772	90·0	81·0	66	S S W	11·2	.....	.....	scuds.
		16	29·632	29·650	93·4	82·2	59	S S W	15·3	.....	.....	b
	26th	10	29·725	29·743	91·4	81·7	64	S S W	11·2	.....	.....	scuds.
		16	29·601	29·619	95·6	83·5	59	S S E	10·3	.....	c....	b
	27th	10	29·733	29·751	80·5	81·5	66	S W	12·3	.....	.....	b
		16	29·615	29·633	94·5	82·0	56	S	14·2	.....	CS	
	28th	10	29·792	29·810	91·6	81·6	63	S W	13·0	.....	.....	b
		16	29·675	29·693	95·5	81·5	53	S S W	13·7	.....	.....	b
	29th	10	29·838	29·856	90·3	79·9	61	S S W	10·8	.....	.....	b
		16	29·723	29·741	94·5	79·9	51	S S W	18·2	.....	.....	b
Saugor Island.	23rd	10	29·697	29·703	88	81	72	S S W	23·3	.....	C	b
		16	29·607	29·613	88	82	76	S	22·5	.....	C	b, m
	24th	10	29·723	29·729	87	82	79	S S W	21·4	.....	N	b, m
		16	29·635	29·641	88	82	76	S S W	23·0	.....	N	b, m
	25th	10	29·782	29·788	88	82	76	S S W	19·3	.....	N	b, m
		16	29·660	29·666	88	82	76	S	20·9	.....	N	b, m, scuds.
	26th	10	29·747	29·753	89	82	73	S W	17·2	.....	C	b, m
		16	29·647	29·653	88	82	76	S S E	17·2	.....	C	b, m
	27th	10	29·760	29·766	87	81	76	S S W	18·8	.....	C	b, m
		16	29·648	29·654	89	82	73	S S W	18·5	.....	C	b, m
	28th	10	29·819	29·825	88	81	72	S W	19·1	.....	N	b, m
		16	29·711	29·717	89	82	73	S	18·8	.....	.....	b
	29th	10	29·879	29·885	88	80	69	S S W	17·5	.....	C	b
		16	29·750	29·756	89	81	69	S S W	2·0	.....	.....	b, m
Chittagong.	23rd	10	29·687	29·778	89	81	69	S	7·7	.....	KS	m
		16	29·580	29·671	90	81	66	S	16·9	.....	.....	b, v
	24th	10	29·722	29·813	91	81	63	S S W	10·4	.....	C, KS	m
		16	29·637	29·728	90	81	66	S W	21·3	.....	.....	b, v
	25th	10	29·761	29·852	90	81	66	S S E	9·4	.....	KS	m
		16	29·647	29·738	90	80	63	S W	15·8	.....	.....	b, v
	26th	10	29·732	29·823	92	80	57	S W	7·9	.....	K	m
		16	29·607	29·698	90	80	63	W	17·3	.....	.....	b, v
	27th	10	29·732	29·823	91	81	63	S	7·2	.....	K	m
		16	29·615	29·706	92	81	60	W S W	12·9	.....	.....	b, v
	28th	10	29·798	29·888	93	81	57	S	6·4	.....	KS	m
		16	29·667	29·758	91	79	56	S S W	13·2	.....	.....	b, v
	29th	10	29·844	29·935	89	80	66	S	4·0	.....	KS	g
		16	29·707	29·798	91	79	56	W	10·5	.....	.....	b, v
Madras.	22nd	10	29·780	29·810	91	78	53	S	9	.....	.....	b, c
		16	29·638	29·668	88	77	58	S E	15	.....	.....	b
	23rd	10	29·768	29·798	92	79	54	S by E	12	.....	.....	b, c
		16	29·641	29·671	90	80	63	S E by E	14	.....	.....	b
	24th	10	29·787	29·817	91	81	63	S E	14	.....	.....	b
		16	29·674	29·704	92	78	51	S E by S	12	.....	.....	b
	25th	10	29·799	29·829	91	80	60	S by E	9	.....	.....	b
		16	29·689	29·719	90	80	63	S E	13	.....	.....	c
	26th	10	29·770	29·800	94	79	49	S by E	12	.....	.....	b, c
		16	29·657	29·687	89	78	59	S E	13	.....	.....	c
	27th	10	29·768	29·798	?	?	?	S S W	9	.....	.....	b, c
		16	29·655	29·685	89	77	56	S E	12	.....	.....	b, c
	28th	10	29·816	29·846	91	79	56	S E	8	.....	.....	b, c
		16	29·722	29·752	90	79	59	E	10	.....	.....	b, c
Ootacke.	23rd	10	29·643	29·724	93	79	51	S S W	9·1	.....	.....	b
		16	29·494	29·575	96	80	47	S W	12·1	.....	KS	b
	24th	10	29·663	29·744	93	80	54	S	6·1	.....	.....	b
		16	29·530	29·611	97	80	45	S	7·5	.....	S	b
	25th	10	29·683	29·764	93	80	54	S S W	8·3	.....	.....	b
		16	29·530	29·611	97	80	45	S	8·1	.....	K	b
	26th	10	29·653	29·734	94	81	55	S S W	1·6	.....	C	b
		16	29·530	29·611	97	82	50	S	1·7	.....	*	b
	27th	10	29·673	29·754	94	81	55	S W	0·2	.....	.....	b
		16	29·540	29·621	98	81	45	S E	.....	.....	K, N	b
	28th	10	29·742	29·823	93	79	51	S W	.....	.....	.....	g
		16	29·610	29·691	98	79	40	S S E	.....	.....	CK	b
	29th	10	29·802	29·883	93	78	48	S W	.....	.....	.....	b
		16	29·639	29·720	97	77	37	S	.....	.....	.....	b
Akyab.	23rd	10	29·800	29·821	92	84	70	S	2·7	.....	.....	b
		16	29·709	29·730	90	83	73	W	6·5	.....	.....	b
	24th	10	29·848	29·869	91	84	73	N	3·5	.....	.....	b
		16	29·739	29·760	90	83	73	N N E	6·8	.....	.....	b
	25th	10	29·855	29·876	92	83	67	N E	2·0	.....	.....	b
		16	29·716	29·737	91	83	70	S S W	6·6	.....	.....	b
	26th	10	29·818	29·837	91	83	70	S W	4·7	.....	.....	b
		16	29·689	29·710	90	82	69	S W	7·6	.....	.....	b
	27th	10	29·808	29·829	92	83	67	W	2·6	.....	.....	b
		16	29·689	29·710	89	82	73	W	9·0	.....	.....	b
	28th	10	29·881	29·902	92	84	70	S W	3·1	.....	.....	b
		16	29·739	29·760	89	82	73	W	1·0	.....	.....	b
	29th	10	29·908	29·929	90	84	76	S S W	3·6	.....	.....	b
		16	29·768	29·789	90	83	73	W	9·1	.....	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th April 1876.

JOHN ELLIOTT, M.A.,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 22nd to 30th April 1876.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	○	○	○	○	○	○			lb	Miles.	In.		
April	22nd	29·645	96·3	79·7	145·0	87·0	80·2	76·1	0·71	S by W & S S W	0·8	222·9	.....	...	Clear and cirri. Sheet lightning on north at 8 P.M.
	23rd	·610	95·1	82·0	142·5	87·5	80·5	76·3	·70	S S W & S W	1·2	320·7	.....	...	Stratoni, cirrostrati, and clear.
	24th	·638	95·6	83·0	143·0	87·5	81·2	77·4	·73	S S W & S W	1·2	358·2	.....	●	Clear and scuds.
	25th	·684	94·0	81·5	142·0	87·0	80·6	76·8	·73	S S W	1·9	311·4	.....	...	Scuds, cumuli, and clear.
	26th	·666	96·5	82·0	145·5	88·0	81·0	76·8	·70	S S W	0·6	288·8	.....	...	Scuds and clear.
	27th	·664	96·4	81·3	147·0	87·6	80·6	76·4	·70	S S W	0·4	295·9	.....	...	Clear.
	28th	·720	96·0	81·5	146·0	87·4	80·4	76·2	·70	S W & S S W	1·2	214·9	.....	...	Chiefly clear.
	29th	·764	94·5	80·0	1 44·5	86·6	79·1	74·6	·68	S S W	1·6	289·3	.....	...	Clear.
	30th	·747	94·8	77·8	1 44·5	85·9	78·2	72·8	·66	S S W & S W	1·8	255·7	.....	...	Clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain-gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

The extreme variation of temperature during the past nine days	...	⊖ 18·7
The maximum temperature during the past nine days	...	96·5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	95·7
The mean humidity during the past nine days	...	0·70
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·73
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 2nd to 30th ... by lower rain-gauge	...	Nil
The total fall of rain from 2nd to 30th ... by anemometer gauge	...	Nil
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	1·18
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 30th April	...	7·49
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	5·37

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 1st May 1876.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of March, 1876.

LATITUDE 22° 33′ 1″ North. Longitude 88° 20′ 34″ East. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.	
	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	29·825
Max. height of the barometer, occurred at 10 A.M. on the 13th	30·033
Min. height of the barometer, occurred at 6 P.M. on the 23rd	29·577
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	0·456
Mean of the daily max. pressures	29·899
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·756
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	0·143
	⊖
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	81·1
Max. temperature, occurred at 4 P.M. on the 30th	95·5
Min. temperature, occurred at 5 and 6 A.M. on the 3rd	67·5
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	28·0
Mean of the daily max. temperature	89·6
Ditto ditto min. ditto	74·5
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	15·1
Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	74·6
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer...	6·5
Computed mean dew-point for the month	70·0
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	11·1
	Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·727
	Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	7·82
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	3·35
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity ...	0·70
	⊖
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	138·6
	Inches.
Rained 10 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	1·53
Total amount of rain during the month	4·36
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	3·74
Prevailing direction of the wind	S S W & S W.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 28th April 1876.

* Height 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—IRRIGATION BRANCH.

RUBBEE SEASON 1875-76, COMMENCING ON THE 1st DECEMBER 1875.

Irrigation Operations of Lower Bengal during the month of March 1876.

Circle.	District.	Canal.	Supply of Water in the Canals.		Dalwa Rice Irrigation.			Tobacco, Cotton, Huldee, Ginger, Wheat, and Garden Produce.			Oil-seeds and Pulses.			Sugarcane and other Crops.			Grand Total of area leased up to end of month (total of columns 8, 11, 14, and 17).	Grand Total of corresponding period of last year.	Rainfall.			Remarks.
			Estimated full discharge in cubic feet per second.	Average discharge in cubic feet per second throughout the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total Area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.	Area leased up to the 1st of the month.	Area leased during the month.	Total area leased up to the end of the month.			Inches during month.	Inches during Rubbee season.	Average of ten previous years for the same period.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Orissa ...	Cuttack	Kendrapurah ...	1,269	238	109	63	172	2,839	122	2,961	129	14	143	48	12	60	3,336	2,762	0·05	0·05	2·23	(a) The details of column 18 are—
		High Level, Section 1. ...	675	129	13	...	13	47	...	47	3	...	3	3	3	6	69	81				Detail of column 8—
		Toldundah ...	1,300	*	...	...	...	130	2	132	3	1	4	42	3	45	181	216				Dalw ... 185
		Matchsong ...	650	*	...	...	...	150	2	152	1	1	2	27	3	30	184	220				Details of column 11—
	Total of the month ...		...	...	122	63	185	3,166	126	3,292	136	16	152	129	21	141	(a)3,770	3,279	...	...	...	Cotton ... 3,178
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	106	320	426	2,379	215	2,594	127	3	130	78	51	129	3,279	...	...	...	...	Huldee ... 3
																						Wheat ... 9
																						Moong ... 18
																						China ... 2
																						Onions ... 2
																						Potatoes ... 1
																						Chillis ... 2
South-Western ...	Midnapore ...	Midnapore ...	875	167·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	...	26	...	...	...	26	43	2·59	2·00	4·63 Six years.	Garden Produce ... 84 — 3,292
	Howrah ...	Panchkoorah ...	300	27·29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	47	...	...	...	47	1,743	0·53	0·65	2·35	
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	47	73	...	...	...	73	1,786	...	...	...	Details of column 14—
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	1,743	...	1,743	28	...	28	14	...	14	1	...	1	1,786	...	...	...	...	Oil-seeds ... 89
																						Pulses ... 65 — 132
																						Details of column 17—
																						Sugarcane ... 105
																						Brinjals ... 15
																						Sarn ... 1
																						Plantains ... 5
Sone ...	Shahabad ...	Main Western ...	3,019	678·82	...	...	...	4,783	...	4,783	25	...	25	106	...	106	4,914	...	...	...	...	Other crops... 15 — 141
		Arrah ...	1,111	617·94	...	...	...	25,785	...	25,785	148	...	148	1,721	...	1,721	27,654	...	...	...	...	
	Gya and Patna ...	Patna ...	981	10·00	...	...	...	1,173	25	1,198	78	...	78	16	36	52	1,328	...	...	...	...	Total ... 3,779
	Total of the month ...		...	...	...	...	...	31,741	25	31,766	251	...	251	1,843	36	1,879	(b)33,896	...	...	...	...	(b). The details are—
	Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	Wheat and other winter crops at 2-8 ... 31,747
																						Opium at 5 ... 251
	Grand Total of the month ...		...	...	122	63	185	34,907	151	35,058	413	63	476	1,963	57	2,020	37,739	5,065	...	...	...	Sugarcane at 9-12 ... 168
																						Indigo at 10 ... 9
	Grand Total of the corresponding month of previous year		...	...	1,849	320	2,169	2,407	215	2,622	141	3	144	79	51	130	5,065	...	...	...	...	Sugarcane at 2-8 ... 1,721
																						Total ... 33,896

* These canals were closed for repairs during the month

The 29th April 1876.

G. A. SEARLE, *Col.*, R.C.,
Asst. Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 15th April 1876, on 158½ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	50,482½	19,651 1 5	1,801 6 0	1,29,601 17	29,831 0 10	2,734 10 3	4,535 16 3
Or per mile of railway	192	124 2 10	11 7 8	818 39	188 8 1	17 5 7	28 13 3
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	339,153½	3,67,528 4 9	33,690 1 10	16,61,524 27	4,18,284 13 7	38,342 15 6	72,032 17 4
Total for 16 weeks ...	350,582	3,87,179 6 0	35,491 7 10	17,91,126 4	4,48,115 14 5	41,077 5 9	76,568 13 7
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	33,747	20,170 1 5	1,848 18 6	1,42,462 35	25,671 10 0	2,353 4 8	4,202 3 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	213	127 7 4	11 15 1	900 10	162 3 6	14 17 5	26 11 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	548,738½	3,98,596 13 7	35,538 1 0	24,62,338 36	4,68,361 12 5	42,927 13 2	79,465 14 2

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd April 1876, on 1,279¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train Miles Run.		
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week ...	132,027	1,96,709 1 9	18,031 13 5	10,36,516 0	4,78,922 7 3	43,901 4 6	61,932 17 11	43,522½	86,935½	130,458
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	153 11 4	14 1 0	.....	374 3 9	34 6 1	48 7 11	.....	.....	.....
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	1,932,893	*21,96,989 9 9	302,224 0 11	1,53,49,385 10	63,62,993 12 2	583,274 8 7	885,498 9 6	†700,917	†1,156,122½	1,857,039½
Total for 16 weeks ...	2,064,920	24,93,698 11 6	320,255 14 4	1,63,85,901 10	68,41,916 3 5	627,175 13 1	947,431 7 5	744,439½	1,243,058½	1,987,497½
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	121,613	1,95,928 7 4	17,960 2 2	9,53,965 0	5,70,546 9 9	53,948 8 10	51,908 11 0	43,198	65,305	108,503
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	153 1 7	14 0 8	.....	289 6 3	26 16 7	40 11 3	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,072,590	31,83,540 0 3	291,806 19 10	1,54,16,261 0	63,40,177 3 0	582,907 18 3	873,814 18 1	698,140	1,182,544	1,880,684

* Added Rs. 2,897-8, £ 265-12-1 being amount of charges due on account on Pilot Engines run in advance of the Royal Special Trains.
† Deducted miles 125¼ from coaching and 6,511¼ from merchandise, excess included to week ended 25th March 1876.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd April 1876, on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week ...	4,649	11,029 11 0	1,011 1 1	1,11,440 0	30,190 1 0	2,759 19 11	3,771 1 0	4,351	6,275½	10,626½
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	49 4 8	4 10 5	.....	134 9 1	12 6 8	16 17 1	.....	.....	.....
For previous 15 weeks of half-year ...	99,212	3,19,415 0 0	29,280 1 6	15,07,873 30	3,69,347 14 6	33,856 17 10	63,136 19 4	*77,687½	*89,036½	159,724
Total for 16 weeks ...	103,861	3,30,443 11 9	30,291 2 7	16,79,322 30	3,99,536 15 6	36,616 17 9	66,908 0 4	76,038½	94,311½	170,350½
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,705½	15,408 6 0	1,412 8 9	79,402 0	23,389 1 0	2,143 3 5	3,555 12 2	4,303	4,225	8,528
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	68 12 10	6 6 3	.....	104 7 10	9 11 7	15 17 10	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	92,816½	3,33,551 2 10	30,575 10 6	15,31,106 30	4,52,654 8 0	41,493 6 7	72,068 17 1	75,183	90,883	166,066

* Added miles 67¾ to coaching and deducted 927¼ from merchandise short and excess included to week ended 25th March 1876.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd *April* 1876, *on* 28 *miles open.*

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	9,478	1,395 0 0	139 6 0	16,288 0	515 0 0	51 6 0	190 12 0
Or per mile of railway	338	50 0 0	5 0 0	581 0	18 0 0	1 16 0	6 16 0
For previous 16 weeks of half-year...	159,596	21,700 0 0	2,170 0 0	3,02,577 0	9,874 0 0	987 8 0	3,157 8 0
Total for 17 weeks ...	168,874	22,095 0 0	2,309 6 0	3,18,865 0	10,387 0 0	1,038 14 0	3,348 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	8,965	1,295 13 9	129 11 8	18,925 0	611 8 9	61 3 1	190 14 9
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	320	46 4 6	4 12 6	675 36	21 13 5	2 3 8	6 16 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	155,686½	21,063 0 0	2,106 6 0	3,20,526 0	10,997 13 9	1,099 15 9	3,197 1 9

NALHATTI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 22*nd April* 1876, *on* 27¼ *miles open.*

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,565	825 0 0	82 10 0	4,387 0	463 0 0	46 4 0	128 14 0
Or per mile of railway	57	30 0 0	3 0 0	161 0	17 0 0	1 14 0	4 14 0
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	30,942	15,348 0 0	1,534 16 0	1,19,294 0	9,897 0 0	989 14 0	2,524 10 0
Total for 17 weeks ...	32,507	16,173 0 0	1,617 6 0	1,23,681 0	10,359 0 0	1,035 18 0	2,653 4 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,474	1,056 4 6	105 12 6	9,707 20	724 12 0	72 9 6	176 2 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	54	38 0 6	3 16 1	356 10	26 9 6	2 13 0	6 9 3
Total to corresponding date of previous year	28,445½	20,772 4 3	2,077 4 6	1,12,810 0	8,885 15 9	888 11 11	2,965 16 5

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(REGISTERED NO. 29.)

No. 19 of 1876.

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 10, 1876.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

CONTENTS.

	Page.		Page.
ENDOWMENT for a Scholarship by Baboo Luchmun Prasad Gorgo	567	WEEKLY Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office	576
Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 6th May 1876	569	Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 30th April to 6th May 1876	579
Prices-current of Food-grains and Salt in the Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 30th April 1876 ...	572	Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th May 1876	580
		Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	581

ENDOWMENT FOR A SCHOLARSHIP BY BABOO LUCHMUN PRASAD GORGO.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT—EDUCATION—No. 1354.

Calcutta, the 8th May 1876.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 53, dated 4th May 1876, with enclosures, and in reply to say that the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the offer of Baboo Luchmun Prasad Gorgo to found a scholarship of Rs. 5 a month to be awarded to the best student of the Midnapore High School who fails to obtain a Government scholarship at the First Arts Examination.

2. I am to request you to convey to Baboo Luchmun Prasad Gorgo the thanks of the Lieutenant-Governor for his liberality, and to say that the papers on the subject will be published in the next issue of the *Gazette*.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. H. RISLEY,

Acting Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 53, dated Burdwan, the 4th May 1876.

From—H. A. COCKERELL, Esq., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, General Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit copy of a letter No. 23, dated the 24th ultimo, from the Magistrate of Midnapore, reporting the offer of a stipend of Rs. 5 a

month by Baboo Luchmun Prasad Gorgo, the zemindar of Mysadul, to be awarded to the best student of the Midnapore High School who fails to obtain a Government scholarship at the First Arts Examination.

2. I beg leave to recommend that the zemindar's offer be accepted, and a suitable acknowledgmemt made by Government of the foundation.

No. 23, dated Midnapore, the 24th April 1876.

From—H. L. HARRISON, ESQ., B.A., C.S., Vice-President, District School Committee, Midnapore,

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to inform you that Baboo Luchmun Prasad Gorgo, the zemindar of Mysadul, has offered a stipend of Rs. 5 a month, tenable for two years, at an affiliated college teaching up to the B. A. degree standard, to be awarded to the best student of the Midnapore High School who passes the First Arts Examination, but fails to obtain a Government scholarship. The Baboo promises to invest for the purpose a sum of Rs. 2,000 stock in the Calcutta Municipal Debentures at 6 per cent. in the joint names of the Director of Public Instruction and the Collector of Midnapore, according to rule 10 of the rules for the guidance of the District School Committee. I beg therefore to recommend the acceptance of his offer, and request the favor of your obtaining the sanction of Government to the same, and also a suitable acknowledgment of the foundation.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 6th May 1876.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.		
	Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVN. 1	Burdwan. May 8,* '76	·21	Rainfall at Jehanabad ·20 inches. Rain much wanted. Cotton and *til* seed are suffering. Cholera on the decrease.
BURDWAN DIVN. 2	Bankoora, „ 6, „	·64	Weather—Occasional dust-storms, with one shower on the 4th instant. The rain was not general, but was of some use when it fell. A few cases of cholera still reported.
BURDWAN DIVN. 3	Beerbhoom, „ 6, „	Nil.	Weather—Hot, with high winds from west and east alternately. Rain is much wanted for oil-seeds, vegetables, and indigo.
BURDWAN DIVN. 4	Midnapore, „ 6, „	·42	Weather—Exceptionally high winds from south and south-east during the week. A good shower fell on Thursday night at the Sudder, and apparently there have been rain-storms during the week in other parts of the district. Want of rain is much felt, especially by indigo. The river in the beginning of the week was lower than has been known for years.
BURDWAN DIVN. 5	Hooghly, „ 6, „	·31	Weather—Very hot. Cloudy on the night of the 4th instant. Strong south wind throughout the week. A few drops of rain fell. Sugarcane plantings are over. Sowings of *aous* and *arhur* are at a stand-still from want of rain. The crops on the ground, such as October indigo, onions, cucumbers, &c., as well as mangoes, have been slightly injured from want of rain. A good shower of rain is greatly needed. *Boro* harvest is going on. Cucumbers, water-melons, and mangoes are being gathered. Cholera is abating.
BURDWAN DIVN.	Howrah, „ 6, „	16	Extraordinary high winds for the time of the year. Skies cloudy, with signs of rain, but hardly any rain has fallen notwithstanding. In this district the crops will be none the worse if no rain falls between this date and the middle of June next.
	Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVN. 6	24-Pergunnahs, May 8,† '76	·09	Weather—Hot and windy. No crops on the ground. Rain is wanted. Cholera cases reported from Baraset, Barripore, and Satkhera.
PRESIDENCY DIVN. 7	Nuddea, „ 6, „	·07	Weather—Hot, with strong winds. Rain is much required. Some of the lands sown will have to be resown. October indigo is doing very well, but want of rain stops the spring sowings.
PRESIDENCY DIVN. 8	Jessore, „ 6, „	·04	Weather—Hot, with a strong gusty south wind. Rain is generally wanted. Rice, indigo, and *til* (oil-seed) are doing well. The spring rice has yielded a good outturn.
PRESIDENCY DIVN. 9	Moorshedabad, „ 6, „	·4	Weather—Intensely hot everywhere. The rainfall at Jungypore has been 2·82 inches, but none at other sub-divisions. The sky was cloudy at Rampore Haut, and rain seemed probable. The rain where it fell has done good. Indigo and mulberry are well reported of. Prospects of crops are otherwise fair. Cholera has decreased.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN. 10	Dinagepore, „ 5, „	Not enough to measure.	Weather—Cool and cloudy. Wind shifty, but mainly north-east. Probably showers of rain fell somewhere. Ploughing going on. *Bhadoe* rice, *pat* or jute, showing above ground, but late; sugarcane is fair. Cholera still in the district, but abating. Small-pox in several quarters.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN. 11	Maldah, „ 6, „	Nil.	Weather—Great heat. Slight rain fell over a very small tract to the south-east. Rain again wanted badly. Mangoes, which promised exceedingly well, will be worth little without rain. Clouds gather daily, but disperse without a fall. Thirteen deaths from cholera.
RAJSHAHYE DIVN. 12	Rajshahye, „ 6, „	Nil.	Weather—Very unfavorable. It has been excessively hot. There has been a southerly wind throughout the week, and though it has been generally cloudy in the mornings, the clouds have been dispersed by the wind. There has been no rain. The long protracted drought and the scorching heat have put a stop to the sowing of the rice crops, and have injuriously affected the *til* and sesamum crops. The *boro dhan*, however, is doing well. Heavy rain is much wanted, and if it does not soon fall, the prospects of the rice crops will be seriously affected. Cholera and small-pox have almost altogether disappeared.

* Telegram of the 8th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 8th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	Central Districts.—(Continued.)		
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.—(*Contd.*) 13	Rungpore, May 5, '76	·6	Weather—Stormy. The rainfall at Gyabunda has been 1·11, at Kurigram 1·16, and at Bagdogra ·9 inches. State and prospects of the crops are generally in good condition. Sowings going on in most parts. Millets in ear.
14	Bogra, „ 6, „	1·79	Weather—Very hot and threatening, with strong wind on the mornings and evenings, ending into a downpour on Friday. Sowing of the *aous* or early rice, which has been retarded, will now go on quickly, and the breaking up of the land for the *aman* or late rice crop, which had commenced, will be put in hand everywhere. Early *aous* on low lands will be cut in about a fortnight. No other crops on the ground, except melons and cucumbers, which are giving a good yield.
15	Pubna, „ 6, „	·41	High wind, with occasional storms of thunder and lightning. State and prospects of the crops are fair, but more rain is wanted. Cholera is abating in the Pubna sub-division, but is present at Mowpore and Chohali, in Serajgunge.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN. 16	Darjeeling, „ 5, „	·72	Weather—A little more rain than last week, but still far less than might be expected at this time of the year. The sowings in the plains, and the young crops in the hills, are somewhat backward for want of rain.
17	Julpigoree, „ 6, „	·81	Weather—Cool. Strong wind from the east, and two north-westers during the week. Rain has fallen everywhere, and prospects of all crops have improved.
	Cooch Behar, „ 4, „	3·56	Weather—Cloudy, ; very cool for the time of the year. Heavy rain on Saturday and Tuesday. The rain has removed all apprehension of a total failure of the *bitri dhan*. Seeds which where sown early had died, and the fields are being resown. Later sowings are doing well. The *bitri dhan* and *kaon* may now be estimated at an 8-anna crop. *Cheena* has suffered most, but will give a 4-anna crop. There are no present prospects of scarcity. Cholera continues very prevalent, but has not increased in severity.
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVN. 18	Dacca, May 8,* '76	2·5	Weather is cool for the season. State of the crops is very favorable, both rice and jute.
19	Furreedpore, „ 6, „	·08	Weather—Hot and very windy. A storm on Wednesday, and a few drops of rain on Friday. Sugarcane, *til* or sessamum, *cheena* millet, and, rice on low lands are doing well. Rain is wanted for some of the rice planted, and for sowings of high lands, which are delayed. *Boro* or *jali* rice is being cut in places.
20	Backergunge, „ 4, „	Nil.	Weather—No rain has yet fallen. It is very much wanted. High winds for the last week. Crops are good. There is a good deal of sickness, and cholera and fever are reported to be still present. The health of the cattle is good.
21	Mymensingh, „ 5, „	Nil.	Slight rain in places in the interior, and promise of rain, which is much needed. The *boro* crop in the east is reported to have been a full one. The early sown *aous* is in much need of rain.
22	Tipperah, „ 5, „	·09	Weather—Hot, with strong southerly gales. The young rice wants a little more rain. It is withering owing to the drought.
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 23	Chittagong, „ 4, „	A few drops.	Weather hot and windy. No change in the state of the crops. Rain is wanted.
24	Noakholly, „ 4, „	Nil.	Weather fair and hot; wind from the south, but gusty and strong. Pulses, chillies, sessamum, &c., are progressing fairly, and some are being reaped. The reaping of the *shaita dhan*, or paddy grown in sixty days, has begun. The fields are still being cultivated for the early and late rice crops. General health is better. Stray cases of cholera still occur.
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts, „ 2, „	Nil.	Weather—Excessively hot throughout the week. High wind on the 2nd instant. Rain is shortly expected. Joom-burning is over. The hill people are busily engaged in clearing their jooms for sowing paddy and other crops as soon as the rains set in.
	Hill Tipperah, „ 3, „	Nil.	Weather—Warm, but windy. Rain is expected. State and prospects of the crops are good.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVN. 26	Patna, May 8,* '76	Nil.	Weather—Extremely hot. No crops now on the land, except *cheena* and sugarcane. A good deal of cholera throughout the district generally. A good fall of rain would do much good.
27	Gya, „ 6, „	Nil.	Weather—West wind for part of the week and east for the remainder. Maximum reading of the thermometer is 112° 4′ in shade. Nothing new to report regarding the state and prospects of the crops. In Nowadah sub-division sugarcane is being planted out. Cholera and small-pox are still prevalent.
28	Shahabad, „ 6, „	Nil.	Weather—Very hot. Winds variable. Thermometer reported 104° in shade. *Cheena* and sugarcane are being sown. Cholera prevailing in the district. Small-pox reported in Bhubhooah.

* Telegrams of the 8th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BEHAR.—(*Contd.*)			
PATNA DIVS.—(*Contd.*) 29	Durbhunga, May 6, '76	Nil.	Weather—Continuous easterly wind. Nothing special to report. Things are much the same as last week, *i.e.*, at present indigo promises well everywhere in the district. Cholera of a sporadic form has made its appearance, and cases of small-pox have also been reported. The requirements of those tracts of the Mudhoobunnee sub-division affected by last year's drought are being met.
30	Muzufferpore, „ 6, „	Nil.	Weather—Warm, with east wind. Rain is much wanted, especially for Indigo crop. Prices continue very low.
31	Sarun, „ 6, „	Nil.	Weather—Hot and clear, with east wind prevailing. No change in the state and prospects of the crops since last report. Rain is much wanted for indigo, *cheena* millet, and sugarcane. Cases of cholera and small-pox have been reported both from Sewan and the Sudder sub-division, but the outbreak of the former was only local, and has considerably abated.
32	Chumparun. „ 5. „	Nil.	No rain. The weather is very hot and close; constant east winds. More rain will be wanted shortly. At present the prospects of the crops are good.
BHAGULPORE DIVS. 33	Monghyr. „ 6. „	Nil.	Weather—Fair, with high east winds. No change since last week. *Bhadoe* sowings will commence with the first rain. The district is now in the eighth month with only one shower. Prices continue unusually low, and the ryots find difficulty in selling their surplus grain for cash.
34	Bhagulpore, „ 8* „	Nil.	A very severe nor-wester on the night of the 1st instant at Mudehpoorah and Soopole, with large hail and plenty of rain, except in Bongong thana. Strong east winds. Weather like that of rains. All agricultural prospects are good. General health is very good. Small-pox and cholera less frequent.
35	Purneah, „ 6. „	·31	Weather—Cool; strong east winds. Rain is still wanted. Some has fallen, but it has been very partial. The sowing of the *bhadoe* is seriously retarded for want of it. Cholera is very prevalent in the north, but it is spreading westward.
36	Southal Perghs. „ 7, „	·53	Weather—Dust-storm followed by rain from the south on Friday. Rainfall at Deoghur has been ·15 inches. Nothing anywhere else. Wells and tanks very dry in Deoghur. Water is bad. Indigo lately sown in Rajmehal is withering. Indian-corn is being sown on Dearah. Cholera and small-pox are still hanging about.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVS. 37	Cuttack, April 29, '76	Nil.	Weather—No rain in any part of the district. Some anxiety is felt, as the ploughing and sowing for the early rice crop is being retarded. Canal water is being leased more freely this year than last in consequence of the long-continued drought. Prices are still low, and show no signs of rising. Public health is fairly good, with the exception of a little cholera here and there
38	Pooree, „ 4. „	Nil.	Weather—Very hot. Rain is very urgently required for tillage. The harvesting of the *dulua* paddy crop is nearly completed. The new sugarcane crop is being planted. Cotton is in flower. Mangoes are ripening. Cholera is still raging in Pooree.
39	Balasore, „ 5, „	·55	In the north and south of the district the ploughing has been checked for want of rain. Cholera has broken out with renewed virulence, though still sporadic. Small-pox also is occasionally fatal.
CHOTA NAGPORE			
	South-Western Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh. May 5, '76	Nil.	Weather—Very hot. Winds variable, bringing up clouds which disperse. No change in the state and prospects of the crops to report, *i.e.*, the *mohwa* crop has been a full one. Rain is much wanted to enable the ryots to plough their land. Cholera is still reported from the interior of the district.
41	Lohardugga. „ 6. „	Traces only.	Weather—Very hot indeed. No ploughing is going on for want of rain, and consequently no crops to report about. Rain is urgently wanted, and if some does not fall soon, the consequences may be serious.
42	Singbhoom, „ 5, „	Nil.	Weather—Seasonable. A dry north-west storm on the evening of the 1st instant, and possibly some rain fell in the district, though none at head-quarters. No crops to report about. The continued drought is drying up fast the pasturage, and renders it impossible to prepare any ground for cultivation, and agricultural prospects are altogether unfavorable. Cholera has abated in the mofussil, and no fresh cases in the station.
43	Manbhoom. „ 6. „	Nil.	Weather—Hot. Sugarcane plantings are poor. The little rice sown on high ground has suffered from want of rain. There has been a little rain during the week, though too late to include in this report. Ploughing has not commenced owing to the ground being baked. The district is unhealthy, and until there be steady rain for some days, the Deputy Commissioner is afraid that the present sickness in the district will continue. In Purulia it is fairly healthy, but both man and beast are suffering from the continued drought in the mofussil.

* Telegram of the 8th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 9th May 1876.

H. J. S. COTTON,
Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
1	Burdwan	A 18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	25 8	25 0	19 0	26 8	26 0	20 0	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 23 0	22 8	20 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	17 8 to 20 0	17 8 to 20 0	17 8	20 0 to 24 0	20 0 to 24 0	18 12 to 20 0	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 20 0	20 0	22 8	26 8	...	30 0	21 0	22 8	17 0	24 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	D 20 0	22 0	12 0	...	...	...	22 0	22 0	15 0	26 0	26 0	17 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	19 0	19 0	16 0 to 20 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	9 8 to 10 0	20 0	20 0	16 0 to 16 8	...	...	...
	Howrah	19 0	19 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	13 0	22 0	21 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts															
	Calcutta	17 0	16 0	17 0	30 0	30 0	26 0	10 0	9 14	11 0	16 0	16 2	15 8	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	E 17 5	...	10 10	...	...	17 12	8 0	8 0	8 4	16 13	17 12	11 0	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	20 0	20 0	18 5	35 8	35 8	26 5	17 4	18 5	13 5	18 5	21 5	13 15	...	...	...
8	Jessore	F 18 8	18 12	20 8	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	16 0	22 12	23 0	18 4	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	G 25 0	24 0	25 0	...	40 0	...	17 0	18 0	12 8	21 0	21 0	18 0	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore	H 17 8	17 0	16 8	23 0	23 0	16 0	20 0	19 8	22 0	24 0	23 0	28 0	...	...	...
11	Maldah	24 0	24 0	27 8	50 0	50 0	50 0	23 0	23 0	22 0	23 8	23 8	23 0	32 0	32 0	30 0
12	Rajshahye	20 10 to 25 5	19 11 to 24 6	20 10 to 25 5	45 0	45 0	37 8	16 9 to 21 9	16 8	18 12	22 8 to 24 12	21 0 to 22 8	19 8 to 21 9	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	I 26 8	25 8	25 4	...	...	...	2 5	12 5	9 0	19 2	18 0	22 8	...	...	...
14	Bogra	18 4	18 4	18 8	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	12 0	26 0	26 0	26 4	...	...	...
15	Pubna	J 26 4	22 8	22 8	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	10 0	22 8	22 8	18 0	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	K 9 0	8 0	6 0	9 0	8 0	6 0	5 0	5 0	4 8	12 0	11 0	13 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree*															
	Eastern Districts															
18	Dacca	L 20 0	20 0	15 4	53 5	53 0	42 8	17 10	17 10	18 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	...
19	Furreedpore	M 20 0	20 0	19 0	40 0	25 0	70 0	9 0	7 0	7 0	21 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge	N ...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	18 0	22 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	O 21 0	16 0	12 8	...	...	...	18 0	19 0	17 8	21 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	...

* Returns defective.

A In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 22 seers, barley 32 to 40 seers, rice best sort 19 to 24-6 seers, rice common 22 to 25-4 seers, and gram 24 to 36 seers.

B In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 to 23 seers, barley 35 to 42 seers, rice best sort 18 to 21 seers, rice common 23 to 25 seers, maize 25 to 35 seers, and gram 24 to 25 seers.

C In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 30 seers, barley 25 seers, rice best sort 21 to 27 seers, rice common 24 to 32 seers, and gram 24 to 36 seers.

D In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 19 to 21 seers, barley 26 to 32 seers, rice best sort 11 seers, rice common 22 to 24 seers, and gram 20 to 27 seers.

E In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 16 to 18-12 seers, barley 26-10 to 30-8 seers, rice best sort 8 to 9-6 seers, rice common 16 to 21 seers, bulrush millet 13-5 seers, great millet 20 seers, lesser millets 13-5 seers, maize 15-2 seers, and gram 20 to 23-8 seers.

F In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 17 seers, rice best sort 15 to 21 seers, rice common 20 to 25-8 seers, and gram 15-8 to 26-8 seers.

G In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 24 seers, barley 46 seers, rice best sort 16 seers, rice common 20 seers, and gram 38 seers.

Districts of Bengal for the Fortnight ending 30th April 1876.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Firewood.			Salt.			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	28 0	26 0	29 0	200 0	200 0	220 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	Burdwan.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	45 0	45 0	36 0	21 4 to 24 0	21 4 to 24 0	18 0	360 0	360 0	480 0	8 12	8 12	8 8	Bankoora.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	30 0	24 0	25 8	21 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	8 4	8 4	8 0	Beerbhoom.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Midnapore.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	24 0 to 24 8	23 0 to 24 0	16 0 to 20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 0	9 0	8 8	Hooghly.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	22 8	22 8	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 8	9 8	9 0	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
21 0	22 0	18 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	24 0	24 0	20 0	21 0	21 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Calcutta.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	20 0	20 0	13 5	100 0	90 0	120 0	8 12	8 12	9 0	24-Pergunnahs.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	32 0	32 0	26 5	120 0	120 0	120 0	9 2	9 2	8 10	Nuddea.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	26 8	26 8	26 0	110 0	110 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Jessore.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	40 0	35 12	26 0	120 0	120 0	130 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	24 0	27 0	16 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 4	8 4	7 8	Dinagepore.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	40 0	40 0	28 0	35 0	24 0	27 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	7 12	Maldah.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	24 0	24 0	24 0	24 0 to 36 9	35 10	15 0 to 21 4	320 0	320 0	240 0	8 5	8 5	8 15	Rajshahye.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	18 0	16 5	14 1	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Rungpore.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	18 0	18 0	16 0	67 8	67 8	67 8	8 4	8 4	7 8	Bogra.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	30 0	26 4	24 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	9 0	9 0	8 4	Pubna.
... ...	... ...	... ...	9 0	9 0	8 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.
																		Julpigoree.*
																		Eastern Districts.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	24 8	24 8	18 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	9 0	8 14	8 8	Dacca.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	21 0	16 0	11 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	9 0	8 0	8 4	Fureedpore.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	21 0	21 0	14 0	100 0	100 0	100 0	8 8	8 8	8 8	Backergunge.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	...	20 0	20 0	13 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	9 0	9 0	8 0	Mymensingh.

H In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 25 seers, rice best sort 23 seers, rice common 25 seers and gram 26 seers.

I In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 18 to 30 seers, rice best sort 10-3 to 15 seers, rice common 20 to 20-4 seers, and gram 9 to 25-11 seers.

J In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 28 seers, rice best sort 11 seers, rice common 22-8 seers, and gram 27 seers.

K In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 8 seers, barley 12 seers, rice best sort 5-8 to 12 seers, rice common 8 to 13-8 seers, lesser millet 14 seers, maize 16 to 40 seers, and gram 10 to 13 seers.

L In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 seers, barley 55 seers, rice best sort 14 to 18 seers, rice common 17 to 22 seers, and gram 20 seers.

M In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 26 seers, barley 40 seers, rice best sort 8 to 22 seers, rice common 18 to 30 seers, and gram 16 seers.

N In the interior the prices range as follow :—Best sort 18 to 20-4 seers, rice common 20 to 22 seers, paddy 35 to 45, and gram 12 to 21 seers.

O In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 13 seers, rice best sort 16 to 22 seers, rice common 17-12 to 25 seers, and gram 14 to 16 seers.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

Number.	DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
22	Chittagong	P 13 0	12 0	11 0	...	...	...	14 0	13 0	16 0	16 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	...
23	Noakholly	Q ...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 0	16 0	17 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...
24	Tipperah	18 0	15 0	12 0	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	13 0	17 0	21 0	23 0	...	...	...
25	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	14 8	14 8	14 8	15 3	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	9 5	9 5	9 6	...	...	...	14 5	16 0	14 0	17 6	18 0	24 0	...	...	...
	BEHAR.															
26	Patna	26 0	25 0	22 0	37 8	38 0	31 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	22 0	24 0	22 8	...	...	...
27	Gya	R 26 0	25 0	24 0	41 8	40 0	36 0	13 0	11 0	12 0	23 0	23 0	22 8	...	...	...
28	Shahabad	S 24 8	22 8	19 0	36 0	35 0	36 0	20 0	21 0	17 0	22 0	22 8	20 0	...	...	...
29	Durbhunga	T 20 12	20 12	20 0	35 8	35 8	28 0	13 0	13 0	17 0	15 5	15 5	19 0	...	...	...
30	Monufferpore	U 20 0	19 0	19 0	30 0	32 0	32 0	12 0	12 0	9 0	15 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	...
31	Sarun	22 0	21 8	19 0	41 0	43 0	28 0	10 0	10 0	9 0	21 8	23 0	23 0	...	...	...
32	Chumparun	V 23 0	25 0	21 0	...	37 0	37 0	9 0	9 0	8 0	19 8	23 0	19 0	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	26 2	27 3	23 1	37 8	36 7	29 4	16 8	15 7	12 6	18 9	22 0	16 8	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore	W 24 0	22 11	21 7	37 15	37 15	32 13	18 15	17 11	18 15	21 8	21 8	22 1	...	...	...
35	Purneah	X 22 0	20 0	30 0	...	...	...	15 0	17 0	21 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	...	...
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Y 20 0	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	21 0	17 0	27 0	24 0	22 0	40 0	40 0	...
	ORISSA.															
37	Cuttack	22 5	22 5	17 1	...	...	...	17 1	18 6	21 0	28 14	30 3	31 3	...	...	...
38	Pooree	18 6	18 6	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	18 6	18 6	27 9	27 9	27 9	...	...	...
39	Balasore	20 0	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	21 0	22 0	14 0	30 0	29 0	28 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-Western Frontier Agency.															
40	Hazareebagh...	Z 20 8	21 0	21 0	36 0	36 0	32 0	11 0	12 0	12 0	25 0	24 0	21 0	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	26 0	24 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	26 0	25 0	18 0	30 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	22 0	20 0	18 0	32 0	32 0	...	18 0	18 0	14 0	36 0	36 0	24 0	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	AA 18 0	18 0	17 0	30 0	32 0	37 0	16 0	16 0	14 0	26 10	27 0	22 0	...	...	...

P In the interior the prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 16 to 20 seers, and rice common 17 to 24 seers.
Q In the interior the prices range as follow:—Rice best sort 13-8 to 20 seers, rice common 18 to 22 seers.
R In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 23-12 to 30-8 seers, barley 37-8 to 45 seers, rice best sort 18-12 seers, rice common 20-4 to 26-8 seers, lesser millets 45 seers, maize 32-8 to 41 seers, and gram 32 to 39-4 seers
S In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 23 to 28-8 seers, barley 31 to 42-8 seers, rice best sort 12 to 14 seers, rice common 22 to 27 seers, bulrush millet 30 seers, great millet 25 to 34 seers, lesser millets 40 seers, maize 33 to 40 seers, and gram 35 to 40 seers.
T In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 20 to 21 seers, barley 30 to 32 seers, rice best sort 14 to 16 seers, rice common 17 seers, lesser millets 27 to 30 seers, maize 28 to 31 seers, and gram 28 to 30 seers.
U In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 21 to 31 seers, barley 23 to 45 seers, rice best sort 14 to 19 seers, rice common 16 to 28-8 seers, lesser millets 21 to 40 seers, maize 33 to 40 seers, and gram 23 to 40 seers.
V In the interior the prices range as follow:—Wheat 22 to 26 seers, barley 30 to 50 seers, rice best sort 13 to 17 seers, rice common 18 to 25 seers, lesser millets 32 to 60 seers, maize 35 to 50 seers, and gram 24 to 35 seers.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th May 1876.

Districts of Bengal for the fortnight ending 30th April 1876.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Chenna.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			Districts.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
																		Eastern Districts.—(Contd.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	13 0	15 0	11 0	120 0	120 0	120 0	7 0	7 0	8 8	Chittagong.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	14 0	14 0	11 0	280 0	280 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Noakholly.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	19 0	19 0	12 8	... ...	... ...	... ...	9 0	9 0	8 8	Tipperah.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	340 0	240 0	280 0	6 10	6 10	7 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	11 5	11 6	8 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	8 0	8 0	7 2	Hill Tipperah.
																		BEHAR.
33 0	32 0	27 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	42 0	42 8	27 0	30 0	38 0	30 0	150 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Patna.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	32 0	... ...	... ...	29 0	29 0	25 0	180 0	160 0	160 0	8 0	8 4	7 8	Gya.
36 0	35 8	37 8	34 0	... ...	... ...	37 0	40 0	19 0	36 0	34 0	17 0	180 0	180 0	160 0	8 12	9 0	9 0	Shahabad
... ...	... ...	... ...	28 9	29 10	... ...	30 12	35 8	26 0	30 12	31 13	23 0	160 0	160 0	200 0	7 6	7 6	7 0	Durbhunga.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	28 0	35 0	40 0	27 0	29 0	29 0	23 0	140 0	140 0	140 0	8 0	7 8	7 8	Mozufferpore.
41 0	43 0	... ...	37 0	38 0	25 0	42 0	44 0	30 0	34 0	35 0	26 8	160 0	160 0	160 0	8 8	8 8	7 12	Saran.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	38 0	50 0	50 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	24 0	... ...	... ...	... ...	7 12	8 0	7 8	Chumparun.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	36 7	36 7	26 2	37 8	37 8	27 3	168 0	168 0	147 0	8 4	8 9	7 8	Monghyr.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	37 15	37 15	34 1	35 6	27 12	22 11	157 12	164 2	151 8	8 13	8 13	8 3	Bhagulpore.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	23 0	23 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 12	7 8	Purneah.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	40 0	45 0	40 0	22 0	22 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
... ...	... ...	... ...	26 4	21 0	25 5	... ...	... ...	... ...	30 3	27 9	17 1	200 0	200 0	200 0	13 0	13 0	10 10	Cuttack.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	23 10	22 13	15 12	100 0	100 0	100 0	12 0	14 7	12 0	Pooree.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	14 0	14 0	11 0	200 0	160 0	130 0	9 4	9 0	8 8	Balasore.
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.
																		South-Western Frontier Agency.
... ...	... ...	... ...	36 0	36 0	36 0	30 0	30 0	30 0	25 0	24 0	21 0	240 0	240 0	280 0	7 8	7 8	7 8	Hazareebagh.
... ...	... ...	... ...	40 0	48 0	40 0	... ...	... ...	28 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	7 8	7 12	7 0	Lohardugga.
... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	20 0	18 0	16 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	Singbhoom.
... ...	... ...	... ...	64 0	64 0	... ...	40 0	36 0	... ...	18 0	18 0	17 0	260 0	240 0	300 0	8 0	8 0	7 8	Manbhoom.

W In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 22-8 to 25 seers, barley 40 seers, rice best sort 17 to 22-8 seers, rice common 18 to 25 seers, murwa 28 to 30 seers, maize 40 seers, and gram 22-8 to 30 seers.

X In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 22 to 24 seers, rice best sort 15 to 16 seers, rice common 18 seers, and gram 23 to 24 seers.

Y In the interior the prices range as follow :—Rice best sort 22 seers, rice common 28 seers, bulrush millet 40 seers, maize 40 seers, and gram 30 seers.

Z In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 21 to 25 seers, barley 25 to 35 seers, rice best sort 13 seers, rice common 25 seers' lesser millets 35 to 40 seers, maize 29 to 35 seers, and gram 24 to 28 seers.

A A In the interior the prices range as follow :—Wheat 20 to 21 seers, barley 24 seers, rice best sort 23 to 24 seers, rice common 24 to 28 seers, and gram 20 to 23 seers.

Published for general information.

H. J. S. Cotton,
Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 16th to 22nd April 1876.	Rain from 23rd to 29th April 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan.	Burdwan	Burdwan	0·15	Nil	4·38	29th April.	
		Cutwa	1·20	Nil	2·38	ditto	
		Culna	Nil	Nil	3·27	ditto	
		Bood-Bood	Nil	Nil	0·83	ditto	
		Raneegunge	Nil	Nil	1·17	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	4·19	ditto	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	0·04	Not rec.	1·33	22nd April	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Nil	1·39	29th April.	
		Herampore	Nil	Nil	0·86	ditto	
		Roypore	Nil	Nil	2·31	ditto	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	Nil	4·27	ditto	
		Tumlook	Nil	Nil	1·19	ditto	
		Gurbetta	0·03	Nil	1·73	ditto	
		Contai { Dy. Collr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	0·64	ditto	
		Contai { Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Not rec.	0·85	22nd April.	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	0·90	Nil	4·47	29th April.	
		Serampore	Nil	Nil	3·10	ditto	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	Nil	5·84	ditto	
		Moheshrekha	Nil	Nil	2·47	ditto	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency.	24-Pergunnahs	Sangor Island	Nil	Nil	0·80	ditto	
		Calcutta	Nil	Nil	7·49	ditto	
		Alipore { Dispensary	Nil	Nil	3·26	ditto	
		Alipore { Jail	Nil	Nil	3·19	ditto	
		Busseerhat	Nil	Nil	5·18	ditto	Not rec. 9th to 15th April.
		Baraset	0·20	Nil	4·39	ditto	
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	Nil	2·99	ditto	
		Barripore	Nil	Nil	2·27	ditto	
		Satkhira	Nil	Nil	10·87	ditto	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	2·90	ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	3·44	ditto	
	Nuddea	Kishneghur	0·39	Nil	5·05	ditto	
		Bongong	Nil	Nil	3·93	ditto	
		Meherpore	1·60	Nil	8·52	ditto	
		Choosdanga	0·13	Nil	4·09	ditto	
		Koushtea	0·82	Nil	7·00	ditto	
		Ranaghat	Nil	Nil	5·68	ditto	
	Jessore	Jessore	0·02	1·04	8·48	ditto	
		Nurrail	Nil	Nil	6·48	ditto	
		Khoolna	0·02	Nil	7·14	ditto	
		Jhenida	1·57	0·80	9·54	ditto	
		Bagirhat	0·67	Nil	7·46	ditto	
		Magoorah	Nil	0·47	7·65	ditto	
	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	0·55	Nil	4·70	29th April.	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	Nil	1·74	ditto	
		Lalbagh	0·10	Nil	3·16	ditto	
		Jungypore	Nil	Nil	3·93	ditto	
		Azimgunge	Nil	Nil	2·84	ditto	
		Lalgolla	Nil	Nil	3·02	ditto	
		Kahdee	Nil	Nil	1·82	ditto	
Rajshahye.	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	0·33	Nil	1·24	ditto	
	Maldah	Maldah	Nil	Nil	2·68	ditto	
		Chanchal	Nil	Nil	1·43	ditto	
		Boaleah	Nil	Nil	1·33	ditto	
	Rajshahye	Nattore	0·97	Nil	3·14	ditto	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	0·90	Nil	1·43	ditto	
		Bhowanigunge	0·11	0·21	1·05	ditto	
		Kurigram	0·11	1·32	3·41	ditto	
		Bagdogra	0·16	0·63	2·27	ditto	
	Bogra	Bogra	0·74	Nil	2·17	ditto	
		Sherpore	0·57	Nil	1·37	ditto	From 9th April.
		Panchbibi	Nil	Nil	0·78	ditto	From 26th March.
	Pubna	Pubna	0·45	Nil	6·02	ditto	
		Serajgunge	1·70	Nil	5·10	ditto	
Cooch Behar.	Darjeeling	Darjeeling { Telegraph Office	0·20	0·27	2·76	ditto	
		Darjeeling { Hospital	0·19	0·12	2·76	ditto	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	0·15	2·42	0·67	ditto	
		Boda	Nil.	Not. rec.	1·41	22nd April	
		Buxa { Commissioner's Office	4·03	ditto	5·07	ditto	
		Buxa { Civil Surgeon's Office	4·03	6·99	12·96	29th April.	
		Titaiya	0·23	Nil	2·46	ditto	
		Alipore	1·07	Nil	4·15	ditto	From 9th April.
	Cooch Behar Tributary States	Cooch Behar	0·48	3·44	4·32	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 14th to 22nd April 1876.	Rain from 23rd to 29th April 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1876. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.—(*Continued.*)							
	Eastern Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Dacca	Dacca	Dacca... Telegraph Office	1·32	Not rec.	6·26	22nd April.	
		Dacca... Hospital	1·36	0·37	7·78	29th April.	
		Moonsheegunge	0·56	Nil	7·45	ditto	
		Manickgunge	2·39	Nil	6·45	ditto	
	Furreedpore	Furreedpore	Nil	0·35	5·75	ditto	
		Goalundo	1·14	0·77	7·19	ditto	
		Madaripore	0·29	0·08	8·38	ditto	
	Backergunge	Burrisal	0·02	Nil	8·52	ditto	
		Perozepore	Nil	Nil	4·97	ditto	
		Patooakhally	0·18	Nil	6·13	ditto	
		Dowlutkhan	Not. rec.	Nil	5·67	ditto	Not rec. 16th to 22nd April.
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	1·10	Nil	3·60	ditto	
		Jamalpore	0·28	0·17	3·19	ditto	
		Atia	0·45	0·36	4·86	ditto	
		Kishoregunge	0·70	Nil	4·57	ditto	
Chittagong	Chittagong	Chittagong Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	2·13	ditto	
		Chittagong Jail	0·06	Nil	3·68	ditto	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	0·29	2·53	ditto	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	0·03	Nil	9·34	ditto	
	Tipperah	Comillah	Not rec.	Nil	6·56	ditto	Not rec. 16th to 22nd April.
		Brahmunbariah	ditto	Nil	11·55	ditto	Ditto ditto.
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	Nil	Nil	7·89	ditto	
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	0·87	Nil	6·75	ditto	
BEHAR.							
Patna	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	0·06	ditto	
		Behar	0·55	Nil	0·55	ditto	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	0·44	ditto	
		Dinapore Jail	Nil	Nil	0·19	ditto	
		Dinapore Cantonment	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	0·05	ditto	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Nil	0·10	ditto	
		Sasseram	Not rec.	Not rec.	0·05	15th April.	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	0·06	29th April.	
		Bhubooah	Nil	Nil	0·06	ditto	
	Mozufferpore	Mozufferpore	Nil	Nil	1·99	ditto	Not received 2nd to 8th April.
		Hajeepore	Nil	Nil	0·21	ditto	Ditto ditto.
		Seetamurhee	Nil	Nil	2·23	ditto	Ditto ditto.
	Durbhunga	Durbhunga	Nil	Nil	2·31	ditto	
		Mudhoobunnee	Nil	Nil	3·01	ditto	
		Tajpore	Nil	Nil	0·55	ditto	
	Sarun	Chupra	Nil	Nil	0·16	ditto	
		Sewan	Nil	Nil	0·39	ditto	
	Chumparun	Motiharee	Nil	Nil	2·74	ditto	
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	2·50	ditto	
Bhagulpore	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	0·58	ditto	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	0·19	ditto	
		Jamooee	Nil	Nil	0·90	ditto	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	2·70	ditto	
		Soopeol	Nil	0·50	2·40	ditto	
		Muddehpoora	0·18	Nil	1·30	ditto	
		Banka	0·53	Nil	2·54	ditto	
		Soubursa	Nil	Nil	2·19	ditto	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	Nil	0·86	ditto	
		Kissengunge	0·05	Nil	1·25	ditto	
		Arrareah	Nil	Nil	1·44	ditto	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Nya Doomka	Nil	Nil	1·66	ditto	
		Rajmehal	0·03	Nil	3·53	ditto	
		Deoghur	0·32	Nil	0·56	ditto	
		Godda	0·02	Nil	0·61	ditto	

Divisions.	Districts.	Stations.	Rain from 16th to 22nd April 1876.	Rain from 23rd to 29th April 1876.	Rain from 1st January 1876.		Remarks.
					Inches.	Up to date.	
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1876.	
Orissa.	Cuttack	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office	Nil	Nil	0·30	29th April	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	Nil	Nil	0·25	ditto	
		Jajpore	Nil	Nil	3·10	ditto	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	2·90	ditto	
		Jugutsingpore	Nil	Nil	0·30	ditto	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	0·85	ditto	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	0·02	ditto	
		Khoordah	Nil	Nil	3·10	ditto	
	Balasore	Balasore ... Exn. Estr.'s Office	Nil	3·25	9·63	ditto	
		Balasore ... Collector's Office	Nil	0·40	7·56	ditto	
		Bhuddruck	Nil	Nil	1·68	ditto	
		Jellasore	0·03	Nil	3·00	ditto	
		Soorah	Nil	Nil	3·03	ditto	
		Chandbally	Nil	Nil	1·63	ditto	
	Cuttack Tributary Mahals	Sumbalpore	Nil	Nil	0·81	ditto	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh	Hazareebagh ... Jail ...	Nil	Nil	0·02	ditto	
		Hazareebagh ... Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	0·01	ditto	
		Pachumba	Nil	Nil	0·21	ditto	
	Lohardugga	Ranchee	Nil	Nil	0·21	ditto	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	0·03	ditto	
	Singbhoom	Chyebhasa	Nil	Nil	0·51	ditto	
	Manbhoom	Purulia	Nil	Nil	0·51	ditto	
		Govindpore	0·60	Nil	0·20	ditto	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Sylhet	Sylhet	2·46	1·23	13·57	ditto	
	Seebsaugor	Seebsaugor	0·33	Not rec.	9·69	22nd April.	
		Golaghát	1·37	ditto	3·75	ditto	
		Jorehaut	0·59	ditto	5·56	ditto	
		Deopanie	1·95	ditto	9·32	ditto	
		Hattiepoctie	1·32	ditto	7·40	ditto	
		Mazengah	0·92	ditto	8·53	ditto	
		Nazeerah	0·74	ditto	8·81	ditto	
		Santock	1·87	ditto	11·13	ditto	
		Cherideo	0·97	ditto	13·02	ditto	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	0·98	29th April.	

CALCUTTA,
The 6th May 1876.

JOHN ELLIOTT, M A.,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 30th April to 6th May 1876.

Stations.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea-level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet	Humidity Sat.=100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity*	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	Apl. 30th	10	29·824	29·842	90·5	80·2	61	S W	9·1	.....	.....	b
		16	29·695	29·713	94·8	77·3	42	S W	17·3	.....	.....	b
	May 1st	10	29·729	29·747	91·0	80·5	61	S W	10·8	.....	.....	b
		6	29·595	29·613	96·2	80·0	47	S by W	18·2	.....	.....	b
	2nd	10	29·663	29·681	92·0	82·9	67	S S W	17·2	.....	CK	
		16	29·540	29·558	94·4	84·3	64	S S W	21·2	.....	CK	
	3rd	10	29·695	29·718	93·0	84·0	67	S S W	14·9	.....	.....	b
		16	29·601	29·619	95·8	83·8	59	S	19·5	.....	CK	
	4th	10	29·688	29·706	88·1	80·6	71	S S W	17·9	.....	.....	o
		16	29·602	29·620	89·5	79·5	63	S S W	12·3	0·12	CK	
	5th	10	29·707	29·725	90·5	81·0	64	S	15·8	0·08	K	scuds.
		16	29·564	29·582	94·0	80·0	52	S S W	20·5	.....	C	
	6th	10	29·667	29·685	91·3	80·7	61	S	12·8	.....	CS, C	
		16	29·539	29·557	94·8	81·7	55	S	18·3	.....	C, CS	
Saugor Island.	Apl. 30th	10	29·845	29·831	88	80	69	S S W	16·9	.....	C	b, m
		16	29·720	29·726	89	81	69	S	20·0	.....	.....	b
	May 1st	10	29·768	29·774	88	81	72	S S W	21·1	.....	C	b, v
		16	29·638	29·644	88	82	76	S	21·4	.....	C	b
	2nd	10	29·695	29·701	88	82	76	S S W	23·5	.....	C	b, m
		16	29·574	29·580	88	82	76	S S W	29·8	.....	CK	b, m
	3rd	10	29·728	29·734	89	83	76	S S W	22·9	.....	.....	b, m
		16	29·634	29·640	89	83	76	S	20·9	.....	KS	b, m, scuds.
	4th	10	29·800	29·806	91	83	70	S W	22·9	.....	N	b, m, v
		16	29·693	29·699	87	81	76	S S E	15·8	.....	N	b, m, scuds.
	5th	10	29·728	29·734	89	83	76	S S W	17·8	.....	C	r, m
		16	29·602	29·608	88	82	76	S	18·7	.....	C	b, m
	6th	10	29·682	29·688	89	83	76	S S W	15·2	.....	N	b, m
		16	29·560	29·566	89	83	76	S	16·2	.....	N	b, m
Chittagong.	Apl. 30th	10	29·804	29·895	91	80	60	S	5·1	.....	C, KS	m
		16	29·679	29·771	88	79	65	W	1·2	.....	K	v
	May 1st	10	29·751	29·842	91	78	53	S S W	5·9	.....	K	v
		16	29·615	29·706	90	78	56	W	11·9	.....	.....	v
	2nd	10	29·722	29·813	92	81	60	S	10·2	.....	KS	v
		16	29·615	29·706	92	80	57	S W	17·3	.....	K	v
	3rd	10	29·729	29·819	94	81	55	E	9·7	.....	K	v
		16	29·644	29·734	93	81	50	S S W	22·0	.....	K	v
	4th	10	29·737	29·827	93	81	57	S	11·9	.....	K, KS	o
		16	29·627	29·718	90	81	66	S S W	18·4	.....	C, KS	v
	5th	10	29·717	29·810	80	74	74	S S W	8·1	.....	N	o, t
		16	29·580	29·671	91	80	60	S W	11·5	.....	C, CK, K	v
	6th	10	29·673	29·766	80	74	74	E N E	9·9	0·60	C, C S	v
		16	29·553	29·644	90	78	56	S S W	9·6	.....	C, K	v
Madras.	Apl. 29th	10	29·845	29·875	93	81	57	N E	14	.....	.....	b, c
		16	29·744	29·774	89	80	66	N E by N	13	.....	.....	c
	30th	10	29·848	29·879	82	78	82	N W by N	6	0·71	.....	cloudy.
		16	29·734	29·764	85	77	68	E by S	7	.....	.....	c
	May 1st	10	29·822	29·852	88	78	62	S E by E	6	.....	.....	c
		16	29·689	29·719	89	80	66	E	9	.....	.....	c
	2nd	10	29·775	29·805	92	78	51	S	8	.....	.....	c
		16	29·662	29·692	89	79	62	S E	14	.....	.....	c
	3rd	10	29·776	29·806	90	80	63	S S E	10	.....	.....	c
		16	29·669	29·699	89	79	62	S E by S	12	.....	.....	c
	4th	10	29·748	29·778	92	81	60	S S E	6	.....	.....	c
		16	29·656	29·686	90	80	63	E by S	9	.....	.....	cloudy.
	5th	10	29·689	29·719	92	79	54	W by S	7	.....	.....	cloudy.
		16	29·574	29·604	86	81	79	E by S	8	.....	.....	
Cuttack.	Apl. 30th	10	29·772	29·853	93	78	48	S W	.....	.....	.....	b
		16	29·617	29·698	98	74	28	S S W	.....	.....	.....	b
	May 1st	10	29·680	29·761	94	78	46	S W	.....	.....	.....	b
		16	29·527	29·608	98	77	35	S S W	.....	.....	.....	b
	2nd	10	29·628	29·709	95	80	49	S	.....	.....	.....	b
		16	29·491	29·572	96	79	44	S	.....	.....	K	b
	3rd	10	29·660	29·741	95	78	42	S S W	.....	.....	C	b
		16	29·535	29·616	93	78	48	S S W	12·5	.....	C	b
	4th	10	29·650	29·731	93	79	51	S W	11·6	.....	C	b
		16	29·514	29·595	95	79	47	S	14·5	.....	C, C	
	5th	10	29·628	29·709	93	79	47	S	9·2	.....	C, K	b
		16	29·508	29·587	95	78	44	S S E	10·8	.....	C, N, K	
	6th	10	29·590	29·671	94	80	52	S	5·7	.....	CK, C	
		16	29·454	29·535	96	80	47	S	7·6	.....	C, K	b
Akyab.	Apl. 30th	10	29·880	29·901	92	84	70	W S W	2·6	.....	.....	b
		16	29·748	29·769	88	82	76	W N W	10·0	.....	.....	b
	May 1st	10	29·818	29·839	92	84	70	W S W	2·6	.....	.....	b
		16	29·689	29·710	89	83	76	W S W	10·3	.....	.....	b
	2nd	10	29·828	29·849	92	83	67	S W	2·3	.....	.....	b
		16	29·696	29·717	91	83	70	W	6·5	.....	.....	b
	3rd	10	29·840	29·861	91	83	70	S S W	1·8	.....	.....	b
		6	29·716	29·737	90	85	80	S S W	6·1	.....	.....	b
	4th	10	29·763	29·784	92	85	73	S	2·2	.....	.....	b
		16	29·714	29·735	91	85	77	S S W	6·6	.....	.....	b
	5th	10	29·794	29·815	84	79	79	S	2·7	0·10	.....	b
		16	29·689	29·710	89	81	69	S S W	7·0	.....	.....	b
	6th	10	29·790	29·811	83	78	78	S S W	3·2	0·10	.....	b
		16	29·703	29·725	80	75	78	N	1·2	.....	.....	

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 6th May 1876.

JOHN ELLIOTT, M.A.,
Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office Calcutta, from 1st to 7th May 1876.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer.			Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind.			Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
			Highest reading.	Lowest reading.	Max. solar radiation.					Prevailing direction.	Max. pressure.	Daily velocity.			
		Inches.	○	○	○	○	○	○			lb	Miles.	In.		
May	1st	29·669	97·0	80·4	144·0	86·9	79·1	74·4	0·67	S S W & S	1·8	337·8	.....	)	Clear.
	2nd	·677	94·4	82·0	141·0	87·4	80·9	77·0	·72	S S W & S S E	3·9	426·2	.....	...	Clear and cirrocumuli.
	3rd.	·650	96·9	83·7	145·0	88·9	81·1	76·4	·68	S & S S W	2·0	399·6	.....	...	Cirrocumuli and clear.
	4th	·648	89·5	82·3	110·0	85·6	79·4	75·1	·72	S S W	7·3	396·7	0·12	...	Cirrocumuli and overcast. Thunder at 11 A.M. Sheet lightning on north-west from 7 to 9 P.M. Light rain at 11, 12, and 1 P.M.
	5th	·628	94·3	82·0	142·4	87·3	79·8	75·3	·68	S & S S E	5·2	382·8	0·08	...	Overcast, cumuli, scuds, and cirri. Thunder, lightning, and light rain at 3 and 4 A.M.
	6th	·594	96·0	82·9	148·0	88·2	81·0	76·7	·70	S & S S E	1·0	219·9	.....	...	Cumuli and cirri.
	7th	·604	96·0	82·4	143·0	88·2	81·2	77·0	·70	S S E & S	1·2	440·0	.....	...	Scuds, cumuli, and cirri.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain-gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		⊖
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	16·6
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	97·0
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	93·0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·70
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·74
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by lower rain-gauge	...	0·20
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th ... by anemometer gauge	...	0·13
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	1·16
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th May	...	7·69
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty-two previous years	...	6·53

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 8th May 1876.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 22nd April 1876, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	34,887½	24,579 15 0	2,253 3 2	107,277 1	30,076 8 7	2,757 0 5	5,010 3 5
Or per mile of railway	220	155 5 2	14 4 9	677 36	190 6 11	17 8 5	31 13 2
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	550,582	3,87,179 6 0	35,491 7 10	17,91,126 4	448,115 14 5	41,077 5 9	76,568 13 7
Total for 17 weeks ...	585,469½	4,11,759 5 0	37,744 11 0	18,98,403 5	478,192 7 0	43,834 6 0	81,578 17 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	42,157½	26,775 5 4	2,454 8 1	207,193 22	37,928 13 6	3,476 16 1	5,931 4 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	266	169 3 2	15 10 2	1,309 11	239 10 10	21 19 5	37 9 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	591,896	4,25,372 2 11	38,992 9 1	26,69,532 18	5,06,230 8 11	46,404 9 3	83,396 18 4

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th April 1876, on 1,279¾ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total Traffic Receipts.	Train Miles Run.		
	No. of Passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.			Coaching.	Merchandise.	Total.
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week ...	130,123½	188,832 13 3	17,309 13 6	11,11,787 0	486,150 14 0	44,561 19 11	61,871 13 5	46,044	90,637½	136,761½
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	147 8 10	13 10 6	.....	379 13 10	34 16 5	48 6 11	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	2,064,920	3,403,698 11 6	320,255 14 4	16,385,901 10	6,841,916 3 5	627,175 13 1	9,47,431 7 5	†744,312½	†1,241,148½	1,985,461½
Total for 17 weeks ...	2,195,043½	3,592,531 8 9	337,565 7 10	17,497,688 10	7,328,067 1 5	671,737 13 0	10,09,303 0 10	790,356½	1,331,806½	2,122,163
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	126,201	162,133 2 7	14,862 2 4	9,61,316 20	361,296 11 9	33,118 17 4	47,980 19 8	45,102	72,561	118,663
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	126 11 1	11 12 5	.....	282 5 1	25 17 7	37 9 10	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	2,198,596	3,345,481 2 10	305,669 2 2	16,377,577 20	6,710,473 14 9	615,126 15 7	921,795 17 9	741,342	1,255,165	1,996,347

† Deducted miles 126¼ from coaching and 1,909¼ from merchandise excess included in week ended 1st April 1876.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th April 1876, on 223¾ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.			
Total traffic for the week ...	5,777½	16,796 9 3	1,539 13 9	1,15,655 30	28,692 14 6	2,630 3 8	4,169 17 5	4,251	6,583½	10,834½
Or per mile of railway ...	.....	75 1 1	6 17 8	.....	128 3 10	11 15 1	18 12 9	.....	.....	.....
For previous 16 weeks of half-year ...	103,861	3,30,448 11 0	30,291 2 7	16,79,322 30	3,99,456 15 6	36,616 17 9	66,908 0 4	*76,334½	*94,129	170,473½
Total for 17 weeks ...	109,638½	3,47,245 4 3	31,830 16 4	17,93,978 20	4,28,149 14 0	39,247 1 5	71,077 17 9	80,585½	100,722½	181,307½
COMPARISON.										
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	5,000	12,563 13 6	1,152 2 11	74,610 30	20,429 9 6	1,872 14 3	3,024 17 2	4,289	4,285	8,574
For mile of railway corresponding week of previous year ...	.....	56 2 9	5 5 0	.....	91 4 11	8 7 5	13 10 5	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date of previous year ...	97,818½	3,46,130 0 4	31,727 13 5	16,05,717 20	4,73,084 1 6	43,366 0 10	75,693 14 3	79,472	95,163	174,640

* Added miles 39½ to coaching and deducted 17½ from merchandise short and excess included in week ended 1st April 1876.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 29th April 1876, on 28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week	8,678	1,342 0 0	124 4 0	14,977 0	498 0 0	49 16 0	174 0 0
Or per mile of railway	310	44 0 0	4 8 0	535 0	18 0 0	1 16 0	6 4 0
For previous 17 weeks of half-year...	168,874	22,693 0 0	2,309 6 0	5,18,865 0	10,387 0 0	1,038 14 0	3,348 0 0
Total for 18 weeks ...	177,552	24,035 0 0	2,433 10 0	5,33,842 0	10,885 0 0	1,088 10 0	3,522 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	7,090½	1,100 0 3	110 0 0	20,065 5	670 15 0	67 1 11	177 1 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	275	39 4 7	3 18 7	735 30	23 15 5	2 7 11	6 6 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	163,377	22,165 0 3	2,216 6 0	5,41,151 5	11,578 12 9	1,157 17 8	3,374 5 8

NALHATTI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended the 29th April 1876, on 27½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,688	794 0 0	79 8 0	3,351 0	335 0 0	33 10 0	112 18 0
Or per mile of railway	61	29 0 0	2 18 0	121 0	12 0 0	1 4 0	4 2 0
For previous 17 weeks of half-year	32,507	16,175 0 0	1,617 6 0	1,23,681 0	10,339 0 0	1,033 18 0	2,653 4 0
Total for 18 weeks ...	34,195	16,967 0 0	1,696 14 0	1,27,032 0	10,694 0 0	1,069 8 0	2,766 2 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,329	1,111 5 11	111 2 9	7,178 0	532 1 3	53 4 2	164 6 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	56	46 12 7	4 1 7	265 17	19 8 4	1 19 0	6 0 7
Total to corresponding date of previous year	29,974½	21,883 10 2	2,188 7 3	1,19,988 0	9,418 1 0	941 16 1	3,130 3 4

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1876.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

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CONTENTS.

	Page.
STATEMENT showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 13th May 1876	585
District Road Fund	587
Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office	592
Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 7th to 13th May 1876	595
RESULTS of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th May 1876	596
Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges Bhagriruthee, and Brahmapootra during the month of March 1876	597
Statement showing the total amount of Traffic and Tolls on the Kendrapara, High Level, Midnapore, and Hidgelee Tidal Canals, for the month of March 1876	598
Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways	605

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 13th May 1876.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.			
	* * *Western Districts.*		
BURDWAN DIVS. 1	Burdwan. May 15,* '76	Nil.	Weather—There has been rainfall at Cutwa ·84, at Bood-bood ·15, and at Jehanabad ·1 inches. No rain to speak of yet at the Sudder Station, though there were storms, thunder and lightning, with a few drops of rain and hail-storms one or two evenings in the last week. Rain will probably fall shortly. It is much wanted. Cholera is abating.
2	Bankoora. „ 13. „	·72	Weather—Showery and tolerably cool. In some parts of the district the rain has been sufficient to admit of preparatory ploughing, but generally more rain is urgently required. Cholera is still reported.
3	Beerbhoom. „ 13. „	·91	Weather—Cool and cloudy. State and prospects of the crops have improved by recent showers. More rain is wanted for oil-seed, cotton, vegetables, and early ploughing.
4	Midnapore. „ 13. „	·62	Weather—Two good showers at the Sudder station, and partial showers over the rest of the district during the week. State and prospects of the crops are as before, *i.e.*, want of more rain is much felt, specially for indigo.

* Telegram of the 15th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District, and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
	BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)		
	Western District.—(Continued.)		
Burdwan Divn.—(*Contd.*) 5	Hooghly, May 13, '76	·1	Weather—Very hot. Tantalizing clouds in the night. A few drops of rain on the 9th instant. Strong winds. No sowings have been reported to be going on. Sowings of *aous*, *arhur*, and jute retarded from want of rain. Much land still remains unploughed owing to the same cause. The young sugarcane and the *aous* already sown are dying. Vegetables and fruits are suffering much. Boro harvest is going on. Cucumbers, water-melons, &c., and mangoes, are being gathered. Cholera still prevailing in the Hooghly and Chinsurah municipality, but abating in the interior. Want of drinking-water is severely felt.
	Howrah, „ 13, „	Nil.	Weather—Rain constantly threatening, but never falling. No change in the state and prospects of the crops.
	Central Districts.		
Presidency Divn. 6	24-Pergunnahs, May 15, *'76	·3	Weather—Windy and cloudy. Rain is much wanted. Sowings retarded for want of it. Cholera cases reported from Baraset, Barripore, and Satkhira.
7	Nuddea, „ 13, „	·39	Weather—Very hot, with high winds; apparently unsettled. There has been heavy rain at Kooshtea and Chooadangah, a little at Meherpore, and none at the other two sub-divisions. The whole district still requires rain very much.
8	Jessore, „ 13, „	·54	Weather—Hot, with a few showers in the north of the district. The rain has done much good to rice, indigo, sugarcane, and other crops in the north, and a fall is much wanted in the south.
9	Moorshedabad, „ 13, „	1·15	Weather—Rain has fallen over all parts of the district, but the heat has not been much reduced. Ploughing for the late rice crop is being extensively carried on. *Aous* seedlings look healthy, and indigo is also progressing satisfactorily. Prices almost stationary. Health improved. Cholera has disappeared in most parts.
Rajshahye Divn. 10	Dinagepore, „ 12, „	3·845	Weather—Wind strong from north-east. Occasional heavy rain, with thunder. Cloudy and cool. Prospects of crops are good since rainfall. *Boro dhan* improved. *Bhadoe* and jute coming up, but a month late. Ploughing is going on. Twenty-seven deaths from cholera reported since last week, but it is abating. Small-pox is increasing. It has broken out badly in the jail.
11	Maldah, „ 13, „	1·32	Weather—Rain all over the district. More rain threatening. Crops are thriving.
12	Rajshahye, „ 13, „	5·3	Weather—Stormy; heavy rain has done much good to the *til* or sesamum crops, and to the young paddy. Rice sowings going on vigorously. The wind has made great havoc among the mangoes and other fruit. The public health is good. Cholera has almost altogether disappeared.
13	Rungpore, „ 13, „	3·55	Weather—Stormy and cool. The rainfall at Kurigram has been 6·43, at Gyebanda 3·19, and at Bagdogra 2·82 inches. Sowings of paddy are still going on to the north. Prospects of crops are everywhere excellent. Jute is promising. Millet is being cut.
14	Bogra, „ 13, „	6·93	Weather—Rain nearly every day. Generally cool. There is nothing to prevent there being a good crop of rice of both kinds. Ploughing is actively going on.
15	Pubna, „ 13, „	3·92	Weather—At the end of the last week a severe storm passed over Pubna. Ordinary storms have occurred nearly every day during the week. Seasonable rain has also fallen at Serajgunge, viz. nearly 1·5 inches. The mangoes have been injured by the storms, but the rain had done much good. Cholera has almost disappeared.
Cooch Behar Divn. 16	Darjeeling, „ 12, „	1·59	Weather—Rain has fallen every day of the week, but the total fall has only been 1·59 inches; yet this is more seasonable than it has been during several previous weeks. The young crops throughout the district are doing well on the whole. The rain has come rather late, and more rain is needed, but there have been no serious complaints.
17	Julpigoree, „ 13, „	1·69	Weather—Cool, with frequent showers. Early rice sowings nearly complete. The young plants are thriving.
	Cooch Behar, „ 11, „	4·4	Weather—Stormy. There has been more or less rain every day. It was heaviest on the 5th and 9th. Frequent bursts of rain with thunder. Cool, but variable. Prospects of crops are very satisfactory. All apprehension removed for the present. Cholera still prevails, but the proportion of fatal cases seems slightly less.

* Report of the 15th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.